The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4506. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Proposed Admission of Tennessee Members.

The Reconstruction Committee's Resolutions Therefor.

Action Deferred Until Documents Can be Printed.

Testimony of Major-General Thomas, Senator Patterson, and Others.

A Minority Report by Mr. Rogers of New-Jersey.

Very Important Case Up in the Supreme Court.

Further Joint Resolutions on the Basis of Representation.

Resolutions to Guarantee a Mexican Loan Voted Down.

Refusal of the House to Receive a Document from North Carolina.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 5.

TENNESSEE.

The report and joint resolution in relation to the admission of Tennessee from the Committee on Reconstruction to-day, were accompanied by various papers, including the memorial of Representatives elect COOPER, LEFTWICH, STOKES and MAYNARD, of that State, addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives, in which they say the government of Tennessee is republican in form, as well as in spirit, and ask that the same be recognized and properly guaranteed as the true State of Tennessee, entitled to such immunities, franchises and prerogatives as the State enjoyed by the act of Congress of 1796, until her relations were disturbed by the treason of a portion of her citizens. They set forth the reasons for this practice. The report gives the testimony of Brevet Brig.-Gen. HATCHER, who has been in service in Tennessee. He says that leaving out the eastern portion of the State, he should think it was largely opposed to the General Government; that there is no good feeling toward the Government, and very little good feeling excepting in East Tennessee. Public sentiment in the latter is in the main loyal. He considers West Tennessee as disloyal as Mississippi. East Tennessee is the only portion of the State from which the troops can be withdrawn with safety. Major-Gen. GEORGE L. THOMAS testifies that he has studied the condition of Tennessee carefully, and it is his opinion that if protected and encouraged by a small Union force the loyal sentiment would gain complete ascendancy in a year or two. He does not think it would be safe at this time to remove the troops or will draw martial law or restore the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The full extent of East Tennessee is perfectly safe, because the Union element preponderates. Middle Tennessee is disturbed by personal enmities and hatred much more than by the disloyalty of persons against the United States. The Union men in West Tennessee are in the minority, but the Union sentiment is gradually approaching a good loyal standard, and he thinks this feeling will go on improving. Gen. FISK testifies that he has half a million of freedmen under his charge. The great mass of them are in good condition and improve, but they need the protection of the Government as much on account of the opposition manifested against them as in justice to the negro. Those who evince their hostility to these persons say that they should be entirely driven from the State, and oppose the education of the negro and his justice before the law. All the freedmen in Tennessee who are able-bodied procure employment. The military should not be withdrawn, nor martial law removed, nor writ of *habeas corpus* be at present restored. As to loyalty, the majority of the people in Tennessee are opposed to the Government. If every man should vote as he pleased, this fact would be manifested.

Col. WM. SPENCE testifies that the poorer classes in Tennessee were loyal if proper efforts were made to protect them; he thinks the disloyal sentiment is much greater in West than in Middle Tennessee, and that the admission of Senators and Representatives from Tennessee would have a good effect, as this would set the whole machinery in motion, and the people would become better satisfied.

Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS was sworn and examined by Mr. GRIMES:

Q.—Where are you stationed at present, and what are the duties which you now have to perform? A.—I am in command of the Military Division of the Tennessee; my headquarters are at Nashville, Tenn.

Q.—Of how many States is your division composed? A.—The division is composed of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Q.—How many troops are now under your command in the State of Tennessee? A.—I can't say precisely, but I should think about 6,000—principally required to take care of public property.

Q.—Where are they stationed for the most part? A.—At Nashville, Chattanooga and Memphis.

Q.—So far as your knowledge and observation extend, what is the condition of the popular sentiment in the State of Tennessee, so far as it relates to Federal Government, and the rights of the Union people and of the freedmen? A.—I have studied the condition of affairs in Tennessee pretty carefully, and have had practical demonstration of the condition of affairs there; having, in addition to the information I have derived from personal observation, such information as I have received from other sources. The Union sentiment in Tennessee, of course, has been sufficient to place the State in its present favorable condition toward the Government, and if protected and encouraged by the presence of a small Union force, it will gain complete ascendancy in the State in the course of a year or two; I do not think it would be safe at this time to remove the National troops from Tennessee, or to withdraw martial law, or to restore the writ of *habeas corpus* to its full extent.

Q.—What is the condition of East Tennessee as compared with Middle and West Tennessee? A.—East Tennessee is perfectly safe, because the Union element predominates there very largely. Middle Tennessee is disturbed by personal animosities and hatred, much more than it is by the disloyalty of persons toward the Government of the United States. The personal animosities would break out and overawe civil authorities, but, for presence there of the troops of the United States. In West Tennessee these personal animosities exist even more strongly than in Middle Tennessee, and there is less in West Tennessee than there is in Middle Tennessee. The people of Tennessee desire very much, it is their strongest desire to be back in the Government of the United States. Still while they wish to enjoy the rights of citizenship, they are not friendly toward Union men, particularly men from Tennessee, who have been in the Union army; they are more unfriendly to Union men, natives of the State of Tennessee, or of the South, who have been in the Union army than those of Northern birth.

Q.—What is the condition of the Union people in West Tennessee? A.—The Union people of West Tennessee are in a minority, but public sentiment there is gradually approaching a good, loyal standard.

Q.—Do you think there is an improvement going on in the moral sentiment of the State? A.—Yes, Sir. I can probably express my idea better in this way: I think the people of Tennessee will go on improving in their Union sentiment, provided they are prevented from running to extremes against their personal enemies in the Union ranks; and the presence of troops there is necessary, simply to prevent them from committing excesses and being led astray in in their private animosities.

Q.—You believe, then, that it would be dangerous either to remove the National troops, to restore the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to abolish martial law in Tennessee? A.—I do for the present.

Q.—What is the condition of the freedmen in Tennessee? A.—The condition of the freedmen in Tennessee is very favorable at this time, a very great improvement has taken place in their condition, and if the affairs of the Freedman's Bureau can be administered for another year in the way they have been administered for the last six months, mutual confidence would be restored between whites and blacks, and I am very much in hopes that the freedmen could then be left to the protection of their labor by the good sense of the State.

Q.—Then the administration of the Freedman's Bureau has met with your approval? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Under Gen. FISK? A.—Yes, Sir.

A.—Do the Freedmen generally find employment in Tennessee? A.—I do not know of any difficulty in their finding employment.

Q.—And at fair wages? A.—Yes, Sir; and there is a general understanding among the negroes and among the whites that each is to comply with his part of the contract, so that there is no difficulty and no dissatisfaction.

Q.—Has Gen. FISK the charge of the freedmen in the whole of the State of Tennessee? A.—Yes, Sir; and he has charge of the freedmen in the State of Kentucky in addition.

By Mr. Grider—Q.—You say you believe that there is a gradual improvement going on in Tennessee as to loyalty? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you give your opinion as to whether the admission into Congress of the representatives from Tennessee would tend to encourage the loyal people of Tennessee and strengthen the feeling of loyalty in that State? A.—I think it would, very much; it would not only encourage the loyal people to exert themselves, but it would encourage the rebels to return to their loyalty, because they would see that their chances and hopes for another outbreak were passing away from them; if you will permit me to give additional reasons why I think the delegation from Tennessee should be admitted, I wish to do so.

Q.—Certainly; state any reasons you may desire to state. A.—I think the delegation from the State of Tennessee should be admitted into Congress for the reason that that State, of her own accord, has complied with every instruction of the President, and has done all that it was believed would be necessary for her to do in order to gain admission into Congress. All that they have done with their own accord in Tennessee. They have repudiated the rebel debt; they have abolished Slavery, and also adopted the Constitutional Amendment upon that subject; they have passed a franchise law prohibiting from voting every man who has been engaged in the rebellion; I believe they have now passed a bill giving the negro the right to testify in the courts; the members elected to Congress can take the test oath, both Senators and Representatives. If their representatives shall be admitted into Congress, it will be a precedent for all the Southern States. They can see at once the reasons why the Tennessee members are admitted, and that if they expect their members to be admitted they must do as she has done.

By Mr. Grimes—Q.—You have answered the inquiry of Mr. Grider in regard to the propriety of admitting into Congress the delegation from Tennessee; state, if you please, whether if her delegation should be admitted into Congress it would be safe for martial law to be then abrogated in the State of Tennessee? A.—I would not abrogate it just yet.

Q.—Would you recommend the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State? A.—Not yet.

Q.—Even if the Tennessee delegation should be admitted into Congress? A.—No, Sir; I would admit the delegation from Tennessee simply to encourage the people of Tennessee to return to their loyalty, and also as an example for other Southern States; because you have it in your power to show them plainly and clearly why some are admitted at once and the rest are not; that is, because none of the other States have complied with the same conditions that the people of Tennessee have complied with.

Q.—You also stated as a reason why, in your opinion, the State of Tennessee ought to be represented in Congress, that in case that was done the rebel people would abandon their hopes of another outbreak. Have you any reason to believe that they still entertain the opinion, or that any considerable portion of them do, that there may be another outbreak? A.—I have received communications from various persons in the South that there was an understanding among the rebels, and perhaps organizations formed or forming, for the purpose of gaining as many advantages for themselves as possible; and I have heard it also intimated that these men are very anxious, and would do all in their power to involve the United States in a foreign war, so that, if a favorable opportunity should offer, they might turn against the Government of the United States again; I do not think they will ever again attempt an outbreak on their own account, because they all admit that they had a fair trial in the late rebellion and got thoroughly worsted. There is no doubt but what there is a universal disposition among the rebels in the South to embarrass the Government in its administration if they can, so as to gain as many advantages for themselves as possible.

Q.—In what could those advantages aid them in breaking up the Government? A.—They wish to be recognized as citizens of the United States with the same rights that they had before the war.

Q.—How can they do that by involving us in a war with England or France, in which they would take part against us? A.—In that event, their desire is to reestablish the Southern Confederacy; they have not yet given up their desire for a separate government, and if they have an opportunity to strike for it again they will do so.

Q.—Does this intelligence in regard to these organizations reach you from such authentic sources as to command your belief of their existence? A.—Yes, Sir; it comes from very reliable men.

Q.—What is the industrial condition of the people of Tennessee? Are they taking steps to put in crops and employ such labor as is within their reach? A.—The industrial condition of the State has improved so much that by the end of this year I think the people will be more interested in their private operations and pursuits than they will be in political affairs, and be very much quieted down. They are much encouraged now, and almost every plantation in the State is being put in operation again. The Union people of Tennessee particularly wish to be quiet.

Q.—How about the rebels? A.—A great many of the rebels are going to work quietly to cultivate their farms; a great many of them say that they failed in their attempt to gain their independence of the United States and that they now wish to be quiet citizens of the country, and are going to turn their attention to farming again.

DAVID T. PATTERSON, United States Senator elect from Tennessee, was sworn and examined by Mr. GRIMES:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—I reside in Greenville, Green County, East Tennessee.

Q.—State, if you please, as far as you may know, the condition of the public sentiment in Tennessee, so far as regards the different sections of it, the condition of the Union people and the freedmen in those different sections, and what you know in regard to the changed condition of the industrial pursuits of the freedmen. A.—I can speak from my own personal knowledge of the condition of the loyal people of East Tennessee. In regard to the condition of loyal people in Middle and Western Tennessee, I can only speak from information derived from correspondence and conversations with people who live there. In Eastern Tennessee the loyal people have an overwhelming majority; they are the dominant party now, but during the war they were subjected to the bitterest persecution; they were driven from their homes; they were conscripted and sent into the rebel armies; they were persecuted like wild beasts by the rebel authorities, and hunted down in the mountains; they were swung on the gallows, shot down and robbed; every imaginable wrong was inflicted upon them. From 20,000 to 25,000 loyal men of East Tennessee left their homes, went through the mountains to Kentucky, then joined the Federal forces, and fought their way back under Gen. BURNSIDE in 1863. Perhaps no people on the face of the earth were ever more persecuted than were the loyal people of East Tennessee in 1862 and 1863. The persecution commenced just after the burning of the bridges in 1861. The first conscript law passed by the rebel Congress, I believe, was passed in April, 1862, and as soon as they got their machinery at work they commenced attempting to conscript the Union men of East Tennessee. As soon as they organized their bureaus of conscription, and appointed their enrolling officers, a great many Union men in East Tennessee escaped from the country, while others secreted themselves in the mountains and in their houses. At the June election in 1861, on the question of separation from the Union and representation in the rebel Congress, we had in East Tennessee a majority of about 20,000 against those issues. Both questions were presented together; those who opposed them voted: "No separation—no representation." Those who were in favor voted: "Separation—representation." Upon the occupation of East Tennessee by Gen. BURNSIDE, in September, 1863, the rebels themselves—those who had made themselves obnoxious—fled from East Tennessee, and but few have returned. We have now but few rebels in East Tennessee. The Union men, where they were enabled to return, were not very amiable, and they resorted to retaliation, and executed a great many rebels; in fact, paid them back in the same sort of coin they had received at their hands. The Union men were guilty of a great many excesses that can only be excused upon the ground that they had themselves been made to suffer terribly by these rebels. Really, so far as East Tennessee is concerned, we have now very few rebels there; we have nothing to fear from rebel voters or from rebel influence in that section of the State; I doubt very much whether there are more than three counties in Eastern Tennessee where a rebel would present himself for an office of any character. Eastern Tennessee can take care of itself. As to the trouble in Middle and in Western Tennessee, in Western Tennessee especially, I suppose there is more disloyalty there, but I know but little about public sentiment there; all the information I have I obtain from correspondence and conversation with gentlemen living in that section of the State. I have been in Tennessee but little since the capitulation of Gen. LEE and the surrender of the rebel armies. Since last July I have been here. So far as the Freedmen's Bureau is concerned I know very little of its practical operation in Eastern Tennessee; we have very few freedmen there; in fact, I know nothing of the practical operation of the bureau in any part of the State. In Eastern Tennessee before the war Slavery existed in its mildest form.

Q.—What is your opinion in regard to the propriety of admitting into Congress the delegation from Tennessee at this time? A.—Situated as I am it is very natural I should entertain the opinion I do on that subject; I really think it would be advantageous to the loyal sentiment of Tennessee to be represented in Congress; I think the moral influence of a representation in Congress would do us good at home; it is very difficult to judge of men's motives and their real sentiments, but those who were rebels and who have corresponded, or do correspond, with me on the subject prefer now to be loyal to the Government of the United States—to accept the results of the war in good faith; I have read pretty carefully the address of the Central Committee of the State, and must say I was surprised to see it; it we have not succeeded in making any impression upon the rebel organization in the State, and if they were to continue together, they would certainly defeat us in a general election; that is to say they could defeat us in an election for Governor; they could not defeat us so far as East Tennessee is concerned in an election for members of Congress, or for members of the Legislature, or for county officers, we have no trouble there about that; we carry all the elections our own way; but if, as some of our prominent Union men think, we have made no impression on the rebel organization in that State, then if they were to combine and cast their full vote for candidates of their own they would certainly defeat us in a general election.

Lieut.-Col. BARNARD testifies he does not think many of the citizens of Tennessee are favorable to the Government; but he thinks that the admission of representatives from that State would have a beneficial effect.

Lieut.-Col. JOHN H. COCHRANE testifies that there is much dissatisfaction in Middle Tennessee and some in East Tennessee.

OLIVER P. TEMPLE testifies that a large portion of East Tennessee is quiet, but in other parts of the State there is not much Union sentiment.

JOHN L. WILLIAMS testifies that so far as he is advised, his opinion is that the feeling not only of a majority, but almost of the entire mass, is friendly to the Government.

ABNER G. JACKSON testifies that there has been a great deal of bitterness and trouble within the last two or three months, but the condition is now much more quiet.

Representative ROGERS made the following minority report against the joint resolution admitting the State of Tennessee into the Union:

To the House of Representatives:

The subscriber begs leave to submit to the House a minority report against the joint resolution, reports from the Committee on Reconstruction, to admit the State of Tennessee into the Union on an equal footing with the other States, and to show to the House the following reasons:

First—That Tennessee is now, and has been at all times since her admission into the Union, one of the United States of America, and consequently Congress admitting her into and authorizing her to exercise the functions of a State with this Union, must be based upon the idea that she has been during the war and is now legally out of the Union, or at least so for all practical purposes.

Second—No State can by any act of its people be withdrawn from the Union without the consent of every other State.

Third—The people of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of an ordinance of secession, claimed the right to withdraw from the Union, and to enforce her pretended right placed a portion of her people in a state of insurrection and rebellion against the United States, while the Government of the United States denied the right of the people of Tennessee to withdraw the State from the Union; and to settle the question, a portion of the people of Tennessee, with the aid of the so-Confederate Government, engaged with the United States in a conflict of arms; that conflict decided that the claim of the people of Tennessee had no foundation in law, or in fact, and the attempted withdrawal of the State was by the Federal Government prevented, and consequently the destruction of the constitutional relations of Tennessee within the Union was prevented, and the State kept in the Union.

Fourth—There is no such thing as a State being in the Union and possessing the right of local and domestic legislation, without the absolute right to demand representation in Congress, because the Constitution is based upon the equality of the States.

Fifth—The joint resolution does not admit the members from Tennessee to take their seats in this body upon their qualifying by oath according to law.

Sixth—There is no question in the minds of the Committee as to the loyalty of the members elect from Tennessee, and therefore upon the fact that the State of Tennessee is now one of the United States of America, within the Union, the Representatives ought to have the oath of office administered to them at once by the Speaker, and they be admitted members of this House. And therefore we recommend as a substitute for the said joint resolution and preamble, that the House at once adopt the following resolution, or one of the like character, to wit:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, That the representatives-elect to Congress from the State of Tennessee be, and they are hereby admitted to take their seats in the House as members thereof, upon their taking the oath prescribed by law.

(Signed) A. J. ROGERS.

Representative GRIDER concurred in the minority report, which concluded in the following resolution:

Resolved, By the House of Representations, that the representatives-elect from the State of Tennessee be and they are hereby admitted to take their seats in this House as members thereof, upon their taking the oath prescribed by law.

PROVOKING A VETO.

The resolution in regard to Tennessee, reported by the Committee of Fifteen, which you will receive tonight, seems to have been framed expressly to provoke a veto. It embodies nearly every doctrine which the President has expressly repudiated, and puts the question in precisely the worst shape possible so far as uniting the Union Party is concerned. It is generally regarded as a renewed declaration of war against the President on the part of the Committee of Fifteen and the Radicals, by whom that Committee is supported.

UNMEASURED SLANDERING OF THE PRESIDENT.

I may as well add here that the Radicals have apparently entered upon a systematic crusade of falsehood and defamation against the President with the deliberate purpose of breaking down his private character and reputation with the country. I could give you a great variety of facts in support of this statement. I will content myself for the present with one. A Radical Member of Congress from Western New-York yesterday stated freely in conversation that President JOHNSON said three mistresses run the machine of Government, and that he was generally so much under the influence of whisky at night as to be unfit for business in the morning. I mention this because it is quite time that somebody should be held responsible for these infamous calumnies which are circulated broadcast in conversation and through letters by members of Congress as part of the system by which the radicals intend to break down the Administration. If any member chooses to raise an inquiry or demand explanations on this subject, I think I can assure him that he will be promptly accommodated, and when this is settled I may have a few more of the same sort to present for the edification of the public. The same has been played in Congress privately long enough. Another story, circulated through the House to-day, was that the President had pardoned the pirate SEMMES. This was circulated very industriously by some of the leading Radicals for the purpose of proving how deeply involved the President is with the rebels. I have the best authority for saying that it is utterly and totally false. It is a pure fabrication for political effect. Not only has there been no thought of pardoning him, but the Cabinet to-day discussed the question as to the proper form of tribunal for trying him, and the Attorney-General was called on for his opinion on that point. The still more preposterous rumor was circulated by the same parties that the President had sent for the Senators and members from the rebel States, assuring them that he is now ready to maintain their claim to seats. This is totally false, without a shadow of foundation in truth.

MISREPRESENTING SECRETARY SEWARD.

The *Tribune* of to-day has a dispatch saying that Secretary SEWARD boasted to a Pennsylvania member that he was the author of the President's policy of reconstruction. This is a flagrant and malicious perversion of a conversation held by the Secretary with Mr. SCOFIELD, distorted and circulated for political purposes. These desperate reports on the part of the Radicals indicate anything but a confidence in the merits of their cause. They will find all these falsehoods reacting upon them with terrible effect.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

More committees are coming to bore the President. Beside the New-York Committee, partly arrived, a delegation from the Louisiana Legislature is also here, to present resolutions from that body in support of the President's policy. Gov. PIERPONT, of Virginia, is expected on Wednesday.

NORTH CAROLINA A STRANGER.

The majority in the House to-day maintained its radical consistency by refusing to receive a communication addressed by the Governor of North Carolina to Speaker COLFAX, regarding some educational and agricultural interests. Mr. STEVENS raised the point that we do not recognize North Carolina as a State, and the majority of the House said ditto to Mr. STEVENS.

PROSPECT OF HURRYING UP.

There is a growing disposition on the part especially of some of the older members, who know the discomforts of a hot Summer in Washington, prompted also by the approach of the cholera, to hurry up the business of the session, and get through as soon as possible. To this end Mr. STEVENS will make an effort to have night sessions for business purposes. He tried to get in a resolution for it to-day, but failed.

TENNESSEE ONCE MORE.

It it understood that Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, intends to offer another condition to be required of Tennessee before her representatives are admitted, viz.: that of negro suffrage. Mr. WASHBURNE gave notice to-day that Mr. BOUTWELL and himself dissented from the majority report, and will present their views hereafter. As it stands to-night, the report of the Committee don't seem to please any one. The extreme radicals are against it, the Democrats and conservative Republicans ditto, while the moderate Republicans are divided in opinion as to its policy. They will probably fall into line and vote with the Committee.

ABOUT PARDONS AND RESTORED PROPERTY.

The pardon business is to be looked into. A resolution passed the House to-day calling upon the President for the numbers and names of all persons to whom he has granted pardons. Also, for the amount of property restored to rebel owners.

DOINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States to-day decided the case of the ship *Ches hire, &c.*, appellant against the United States, on an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York. The Court held that the ship and cargo were rightly condemned by the Court below, and that, although the vessel was loaded at Liverpool, and the destination professed to be Nassau, the intention to break the blockade was to be presumed from the place and circumstances of the capture. It had been uniformly decided that a vessel, as in this case, is not permitted to go to the mouth of a river under plea of making inquiry as to the continuation of the blockade, as the fact was known previous to the sailing. The Court said there was *prima facie* evidence of an intention to run the blockade.

The court also delivered its opinion on an appeal from Iowa reaffirming the one heretofore pronounced that a county or municipal corporation has no inherent power to subscribe for railroad stock. They can exercise no such power unless express authority be given by the Legislature for that purpose.

Two cases, one from Michigan and the other from Minnesota, were decided. They related to intercourse with the Indian tribes, and involved the legality of selling spirituous liquors to Indians. The acts of Congress of 1832 and 1862, prohibiting such sales, were for their better protection. Commerce is traffic, it is intercourse and the exchange of commodities. This is the essence of commerce. The court affirmed that the laws were warranted by the clause in the Constitution giving Congress power to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes.

RIGHTS OF MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

The United States Supreme Court this afternoon called up the case of *ex parte* MILLIGAN. This case involves the question as to the right of Military Commissions to try citizens. MILLIGAN and others, of Indiana, were arrested by the military authorities in the Fall of 1864, and were tried by a Military Commission on charges of treason and conspiracy. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. Shortly before the time for his execution the President commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life He is now confined in the Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio. During his confinement at Indianapolis, under sentence of death, he made application to the Federal Court for a *habeas corpus*, on the ground that the Military Commission had no right to try him. The case was certified to the Supreme Court for final decision, on a decision of opinion of the two Judges of the Circuit Court. Judge BLACK, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Gen. GARFIELD, J. E. MCDONALD and JOHN R. COFFROTH are of counsel for MILLIGAN, and Attorney-General SPEED, HENRY S. STANSBERY and B. F. BUTLER are of counsel for the Government. The argument commences to-day, and will probably occupy several days. The case involves one of the most important questions that has been submitted to the Court since its organization. There are two other cases pending, that of BOWLES and of HORSEY, that involve the same questions, and arose the same way.

SENATOR HOWE IN EXPLANATION.

Senator HOWE got the floor in the Senate this afternoon and called attention, good naturedly and with a sly bit of humor, to a portion of your correspondent's account of the debate in the Senate as published in the TIMES of Saturday last. The Senator referred especially to that part of our statement in which it is represented that he ran into a trap upon invitation of Mr. DOOLITTLE, and avowed that he held that the Senate faction was confined to simple examination of credentials, &c., of members elected. That which seemed to be the principal object of Senator HOWE in his personal explation to-day was accomplished, viz.: To explain away the inconsistency and untenableness of his position as he stands upon the record, as officially reported in the *Globe;* for by reference to the report in that paper of Saturday, it will be seen that your correspondent's statement as to the ground assumed by Mr. HOWE in the debate was strictly correct. Whether his colleague, Mr. DOOLITTLE, afterward demolished his theory or not may be determined likewise by reading the official report. But certain it is that Mr. HOWE substantially renounced the doctrine he so emphatically and unequivocally avowed on Friday, and we take pleasure in making known that fact. How he got entrapped he thus explains: I came into the Senate from the other end of the Capitol, and found my colleague asserting that some Senator entertained the opinion that the Senate can only judge of the elections, qualifications and returns of its members. He boldly stated that some Senators had asserted that doctrine. Nobody seemed willing to be responsible for it, and inasmuch as the proposition was stated in the exact words of the Constitution, I thought I would venture to stand responsible for the correctness of the Constitution, and so I advised my colleague that if he should not find anybody else to say it, I would say it myself; and now you see whenever my colleague or any one else sets a trap for me, and baits it with the exact words of the Constitution, I am extremely apt to fall into it—because I snap at all such language.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The report of Chief Engineer DELAFIELD, of the War Department, gives the following estimates of expenditures for the improvements and repair of harbors and rivers for the fiscal year 1867. Extending breakwater at Portland, Me., $105,111 05; improvement of the navigation of Hudson River, $50,000; Provincetown Harbor, Mass., $43,068; St. Clair Flats, $80,000; Delaware Breakwater, $107,910; St. Mary's River, $50,000; Erie, Penn., $20,000; Cleveland, $25,000; St. Josephs, $6,000; Chicago, $20,000; Kenosha, $20,000; Racine, $12,000; Milwankee, $10,000; Sheboygan, $8,000; Manitonoe, $8,600; Oswego, N.Y., $40,000; Lodna Bay, Cayuga County, $10,000; Sodue Bay, Wayne County, $15,000; Genesee River, $20,000; Buffalo, $55,000, completing Seawall, at New-York, $20,000.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CLAIM.

The everlasting question of paying the Illinois Central Railroad for the transportation of Government munitions and troops during the war, which was killed last Winter, came up again to-day at the end of the Army Appropriation Bill in Committee of the Whole. A very vigorous discussion followed, and the indications are that the House will stand by its resolution not to pay twice for the same service. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, as usual, was foremost in opposition to the scheme.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE SITE.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported back the House joint resolution appointing a Commission to report as to the site for the New-York Post-office and United States Court-house. The Committee recommend two amendments. The first is that CHARLES H. RUSSELL and MOSES TAYLOR be added to the Commission. The second amendment requires the Commission to report, if a new site shall be selected, the price at which the Government can purchase it for the purposes contemplated in the resolutions.

MR. BLAINE'S AMENDMENT.

It is generally conceded here that the Blaine amendment to the Constitution will be defeated in the Senate. A full Senate contained fifty members, and seventeen votes will kill the amendment, being more than one-third. The eleven Democratic Senators will unquestionably vote against it, as will also, it is alleged, the following-named Senators: Messrs. Sumner, of Massachusetts; Dixon, of Connecticut; Morgan, of New-York; Cowan, of Pennsylvania; Willey and Van Winkle, of West Virginia; Henderson, of Missouri, and Stewart, of Nevada—making nineteen in all. The remaining thirty-one Senators, there is good reason to believe, will all vote for the amendment.

MARRIAGES AMONG FREEDMEN.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has issued a circular directing that each Assistant Commissioner consult the State laws with regard to marriage and divorce of white persons, and embody them for the benefit of freedmen. He says: It is desirable to frame such a system of marriage rules as would be approved by the State authorities. It is therefore advisable to procure the formal approval of the Governors to your circulars on this subject. The Commissioner would simply suggest several points that require immediate attention: 1. Parties eligible for marriage. 2. Who shall grant certificates of marriage. 3. Parties authorized to solemnize marriage. 4th. Dissolving marriages. 5. Registry of marriages. 6. Regulations with reference to persons who have lived together without marriage. The greatest care must be taken to instruct all the freed people as to what the law demands of them in regard to marriage, and all clergymen and magistrates authorized to give certificates or solemnize marriages must be earnestly solicited to aid the Bureau officers in rectifying the existing evils on this subject.

A REBUKE TO MR. CLARK.

The circulation of Mr. SPENCER M. CLARK'S photograph at the expense of the Government is likely to be stopped. During the morning hour to-day in the House, Mr. SPALDING offered a resolution that all the fractional currency now out with Mr. CLARK'S picture thereon be at once called in; and that hereafter no designs for vignettes or ornamentation of the currency shall be adopted without the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. This operation of Mr. CLARK never received the Secretary's approval.

MILITARY DECISIONS.

The following decision will apply to persons similarly situated as the officer hereinafter mentioned, namely: The proceedings in the case of GEORGE T. ROBINSON, late Lieutenant and then Major, are disapproved under the ruling of the Judge-Advocate-General of the army. Although it is strictly legal to try by a court-martial a civilian formerly, but not at the time in the military or naval service, for offences committed in violation of the act of March 2, 1863, under which act the second charge in this case is laid, and which expressly confers such a jurisdiction, yet there is no authority for the trial of such offenders by a Military Court under one or more of the articles of war, these being enacted solely for the government of the armies of the United States, and applicable only to the acts of those in the military service.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

An important treaty between the Creek nation and the United States was signed Saturday afternoon at the Office of Indian Affairs. The Creeks, among other important stipulations, cede the west half of their domain, admit their emancipated negroes to equal and civil rights, grant the right of way for the construction of a railroad through their country, and also agree to such legislation on the part of Congress as may be necessary to establish a judicial system in the Indian Territories, and a general council, with definite legislative powers, composed of delegates from each nation.

A new treaty was consummated between the United States and the Shawnee nation of Kansas. Their principal Chief, CHARLES BLUESACKET, headed the delegation. Treaties are also being prepared, and will soon be completed, with the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and two bands of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, the Bois Fort band, and those of the Lac du Flambeau.

A report received by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs from Superintendent LEIHY, of Arizona, gives an account of a recent visit to Prescott, in his superintendency. Capt. LEDYARD, of the Second California Volunteers, with 35 men and 35 days' rations, were sent out to bring in certain chiefs of hostile bands belonging to the Apaches. Capt. LEDYARD and his men suffered great privations in the course of their march, having for eleven days been obliged to subsist on horse and mule meat. They returned without meeting the Indians. Superintendent LEIHY mentions many depredations and murders by bands of the Mojaro in that vicinity, and recommends as the only remedy that they be placed on reservations, and that the Commanding-General of the Department and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs be supplied with power to enforce the Intercourse Act.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The United States Consul at Liverpool in a dispatch to the State Department, dated Feb. 16, says: Vaccination for the cattle-plague as a remedy seems to be regarded as a failure, and no preventive will be effectual, in the opinion of those who are versed in the matter, except to stamp it out, which means to kill all the cattle taken with the disease on its appearance, and compensate owners for their loss. The number attacked since the commencement of the disease is 148,023, of which 111,100 have died or been killed.

THE REPRESENTATION AMENDMENT IN THE SENATE.

At the conclusion of the morning hour in the Senate to-day, Mr. FESSENDEN called up the joint resolution to amend the Constitution as to representation. Mr. POMEROY obtained the floor and occupied it for about two hours in a speech supporting the resolution and advocating nearly all the extreme Radical views, including universal suffrage.

CURIOUS REPORTS FROM MONTANA.

Intelligence has been received here by the Government to the effect that THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Secretary and Acting Governor of Montana Territory in the absence of Gov. EDGERTON, is carrying things with a high hand. He has issued a proclamation for a State Convention, to be held at Virginia City March 28, to form a State Government. Things out there need looking after.

EXCITEMENT ABOUT PENNSYLVANIA.

The city has been agog all day with the reported nominations for Governor of Gen. MEADE by the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburgh, but the latest intelligence from that body announces the probable nomination of H. L. CLYMER, of Berks County, a Copperhead of good record.

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON IN TOWN.

Ex-rebel Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON arrived here this morning to testify before the Committee on Reconstruction.

NAVY ADVERTISING.

The Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution of the House, reports an expenditure for advertising of $11,572 for the year 1865.

TREATIES CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day, confirmed several Indian treaties.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....MONDAY, March 5.

PETITIONS.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the petition of a citizen of Columbia, S. C., 98 years of age, who sets forth that his entire property, valued at $10,000, was destroyed by fire by Federal troops last Winter; that he has always been a loyal man, and asking indemnity from Congress. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WADE presented the petition of citizens of Ohio, asking for such an amendment to the Constitution as will secure equal rights and abolish distinctions on account of color. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. COWAN presented a petition for a protective tariff, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MORGAN presented the petition of Assistant Assessors of New-York for an increase of compensation. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a similar petition from Illinois, which was similarly referred.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition for equal rights and the abolition of distinctions on account of color.

Mr. SUMNER also presented the petition of the congregation of the Park-street Church, Boston, Mass., for equality before the law to all citizens of the United States.

Both petitions were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. GRIMES presented the memorial of Iowa soldiers for an equalization of bounties, which was referred to the Military Committee.

COMMUNICATION FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The President *pro tem* laid before the Senate a communication from Gov. WORTH, of North Carolina, inclosing the resolutions of that State Legislature accepting the proportion of public lands for agricultural college purposes, which was laid on the table.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Printing Committee, reported favorably for the printing of the usual number of copies of Lanman's Dictionary of Congress, and asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. GRIMES objected, and it lies over.

EIGHT-HOURS-A-DAY LABOR SYSTEM.

Mr. BROWN introduced a bill to make eight hours a day's labor in the cases of artizans and mechanics employed by the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. HOWE rose to a personal explanation. He read from the special correspondence of the New-York TIMES an assertion that in the debate on Friday he (HOWE) was "demolished" by his colleague (DOOLITTLE.) Mr. HOWE explained that the position he accepted was simply a clause in the Constitution which made the Senate the judge of the qualifications, election and admission of its own members, so that if Mr. DOLITTLE had demolished his (HOWE'S) position, he (DOOLITTLE) had simply demolished a clause of the Constitution. His colleague (DOOLITTLE,) in arguing on what the Senate might do in determining the election, qualification and admission of its own members, had gone so far as to say that even if two Senators from Canada were sent to this body the Senate had the power to admit or reject them, and he (HOWE) wanted to know if two Senators, with equal qualifications and returns, presented themselves, whether the Senate could reject the one and accept the other. That was all the demolishing there was about it.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that he had simply stated that if the Senate should admit two Senators from Upper Canada what could the House do about it? What could the President? He had made that point in trying to show that the Senate, in determining upon the qualifications of its own members, could not bind itself by the action of the House, nor by the will of the President.

KIDNAPPING OF COLORED PERSONS.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for information in regard to the alleged kidnapping of colored persons on the southern coast, and their sale as slaves in Cuba or elsewhere.

THE NEW-YORK CITY POST-OFFICE.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on the Post-office and Post-roads, reported back the bill relative to the Courts and Post-office of New-York City, with an amendment adding the names of CHAS. H. RUSSELL and MOSES TAYLOR to the proposed Commission to select a site for the Post-office, consisting of the Mayor and Postmaster of New-York City, the District Attorney of New-York City, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

A JOINT RESOLUTION ON CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. WILSON offered the following (which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction) joint resolution to provide for the representation in Congress of the States lately in

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 5, 1866.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.....104⅞
35,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s C.'62 103
5,000 U.S. 6s 5-20s.C.'65 103
10,000 U.S.5s, 10-40s .R 90⅞
2,500 U. S. 5s,10-40s C. 90⅝
15,000 do.....90⅜
500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.
First Ser...5'll 99⅜
16,500 do.....99⅜
10,000 do.. Sec. Ser. 99⅛
6,000 do.Third Ser. 99¼
2,000 do.....99⅜
6,000 U.S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New Issue.....99
2,000 N.Y.St. 7s, Bounty Loan.....100
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.....60½
2,000 Virginia 6s.....70
5,000 N. Car. 6s.....84½
35,000 do.....84¾
5,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.....78
20,000 Cp. & M. Cer.....25
2,000 Erie 3d M.....96
1,000 B.,N.Y.& E.1st M 94
4,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st.. 89⅜
4,000 C. & N. W. Int...3s 86
150 Phenix Bank.....96
9 Rank of Commerce. 105
20 Bk.Commonwealth 100
30 Imp. & Trad.B'k.....106⅛
10 Fourth Nat. Bank.. 97⅞
5 do.....97⅜
200 West. Union Tel.....69⅛
100 do.....69
100 do.....68⅞
200 do.....68
200 Cumb. Coal Pr.....44⅛
100 Cen. Coal Co.....41⅝
100 Mariposa Min.....11⅝
1900 At. & Mich. St. C..s30 100
200 do.....133
1000 do.....s30 133
200 N. Y. Central.....91⅛
500 do.....91⅜
100 do.....b10 91⅝
600 do.....91⅜
100 do.....s10 91⅜

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series.....99⅝
50 Pac. M. Scrip.....196
200 Erie R.....84⅝
100 do.....84⅞
150 Ill. Central R.....115
200 Reading R.....s30 98
400 do.....98
400 Cleve. & Pitts.....76⅛

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$50,000 US.6s,5-2's C.'62 103
22,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C. 9 3/8
14,900 U. S. 6s '81 R.....104⅛
4,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s First Series.....98⅝
2,000 do...2d Ser. 99½
4,000 Virginia 6s.....70
14,000 Missouri 6s...b20 78
10,000 do.....77½
15,000 N. Car. 6s.....74
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 92
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d.. 73
200 Atlantic S. S. Co... 133
do.....s10 133
50 Western U. Tel.....68⅛
200 N. Y. Cen.....91⅞
100 Erie Railroad.....84⅞
200 Hud. Riv. R.....103

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

400 Schuylkill C....b3 14⅛
200 do.....14⅜
100 Quick. M. Co.....42
100 New-York Cen...b3 91
200 do.....s3 91
100 do.....s5 91
200 Reading R.....s10 98⅛
200 do.....s10 98⅜
200 do.....98
200 do.....b3 98
200 do.....97⅞
100 do.....97⅝
200 do.....98
300 Clev. & P.....s3 75⅞
300 do.....75⅞
1700 do.....s3 75⅞
700 do.....75⅝
300 do.....b3 75⅞
300 do.....s3 75⅛
100 do.....75
200 Chic. & N.W.P. 52

Legal Tenders of 1864 and 1865, at rates within 1-16@2 ₱ cent. of the full accumulated Interest. The Notes are scarce in the open market, being largely and firmly held by the Banks.

The Railways at the Stock Exchange fluctuated somewhat violently through the day, the changes being most frequent on Erie, which was sold as high as 85¼ ₱ cent., and as low as 83⅜ ₱ cent. Some heavy transactions took place at 85 ₱ cent. at the Open Board of Brokers. The eagerness to sell Fort Wayne and some of the other Western Roads was again quite marked, as on Friday night and Saturday; Michigan Southern being an exception to the prevailing weakness, on a rumor, which obtained partial currency, of a combination order to buy for a rise. New-York Central was firmer than on Saturday, and was bought freely at 91⅛@91⅜ ₱ cent. Both classes of Northwest were especially weak; Rock Island steady; Reading further declined from Saturday's price, but the lower figure brought forward large buyers at 98⅛@98⅜ ₱ cent. at the Second Board.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday P. M. The price of gold suddenly fell off again to 132¼ ₱ cent. The customs were again large to-day. The gold interest paid out of the Treasury amounts for the day to $207,000. The Government securities leave off firm. The railways much unsettled on a predominant bearish account, and a rapidly increasing short interest on most descriptions. The eagerness to put out fresh contracts on falling prices was quite marked at the close of the day:

	Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s.....	90⅞	90⅜
U. S. 5-20s.....	103⅛	102⅞
U. S. 7.30s.....	99⅜	99⅝
N. Y. Central.....	90⅞	91⅛
Erie.....	83⅝	84⅜
Hudson.....	102⅝	102⅜
Reading.....	97⅞	98⅛
Mich. Southern.....	69⅞	70⅜
Illinois Central.....	116	116
Pittsburgh.....	75¼	75⅜
Prairie du Chien	96	96

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	112
Merchants'.....	110½
Mechanics'.....	112
Union.....	118
America.....	137
Phenix.....	93
Tradesmen's.....	130
Mechs' & Traders'..130	
Merchants' Exch'ge..105	
Seventh Ward.....	105
State of New York..105	
Commerce.....	105
Mechanics' Bkg Ass...105	
Ocean.....	93

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.....	91½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.....	99
N. Y. Cen.7s, '76 con....	99
Erie 7s, 3d m., z int., '83.	96
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880..	95
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77.83	
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F. '85.100	
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75.. 95	
Hud. R. 7s, con. mort. '90	96
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72. 98½	
Harlem 3ds, '68..... 95	
Mich. Cen. 8s, '69-72. 108½	
Mich. C.nw 1st M.8's 82. 111	
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds..... 89¾	
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₱c.. 94	
Alton & T. H. 1st M..... 75	
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. 75	
Alton & T. H. 2d M. m. 73	
Ill. C. & N. W. S. F..... 98	
Chi. & N. W. Int. B..... 82	
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.....	89¼
Del. L. & W. 1st M.....	100
Del. L. & W. 2d M.....	102½
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.....	87
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.....	73
Chi. & R. I. 1st mort....	98
N. J. Central 1st M.....	99
Pitts., Ft.W. & Ch., 2d.	90
Pitts. Ft.W. & Ch., 3d.	90
Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	90
Cleve. & P. 3d m. con..	86
Cleve. & P. 7s, mort....	72
Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M.	46
Chic. & Alton S. F.....	93
Chic. & A. 1st M. con..	93
Ohio & Miss. 1st M.....	75
Peninsula R. R. bonds..	66
Mil. & St. Paul 1st M...	79
Mil. & St. Paul 2d M...	70

The February traffic on the New-York Central Road yields nearly *three hundred thousand dollars more than in the same month last year.* The figures, as we learn from Albany, are:

February, 1866.....	$893,000
February, 1865.....	613,000
Increase.....	$280,000

We commend this return to our neigbor of the *Tribune*, whose anxiety for a general smash-up in Railway and Trade affairs this Spring has led him into the mistake this morning of asserting that "*all* the trunk lines are doing through business at a loss," and that "the *absence* of traffic, states, in a word, the condition of commercial affairs, East and West, which is that of *stagnation*," &c. We submit that there appears to be no stagnation on the Central trunk line, and we have reason to believe that the Erie and Pennsylvania Central (certainly the former) were not idle in February; nor will any of them be in March.

The present cheap and bearish sales of the Fort Wayne Road have no justification in the regular quarterly dividends of the Company, (equal to ten ₱ cent. ₱ annum,) which were not only earned last year, with an exception of $1,250,000 or more applied to new construction, but will be earned this year beyond a reasonable doubt. The April quarterly dividend of 2½ ₱ cent. will be declared at the meeting of the Company advertised for the 21st inst. Of these facts we feel assured after particular inquiry of the New-York City Directors. The traffic last year was about eight and a half millions, while a traffic of only seven millions is required to secure ten ₱ cent. cash to the Shareholders. Unusual pains are taken on the Street to exaggerate the effect of the decreased traffic anticipated from the February return of the Company.

The Coal Tonnage of the Reading Road last week was 58,086 tons, as against 51,678 tons same week last year. Since the 1st December, (the beginning of the new fiscal year of the Company,) the tonnage amounts to 544,379 tons to 503,291 tons to same time the year before.

We have been requested to call the attention of all holders of the Bonds of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, North Carolina, to the notice which appears elsewhere.

CLARENCE S. DAY, for several years with Messrs. FILOR & WOOD, was yesterday elected a member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

The Western Union Telegraph.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Western Union Telegraph Company entire capital.....$22,000,000
Total amount of stock issued.....24,300,000
(The residue, $700,000, belongs to the Company.)
Entire indebtedness of the Company..... 2,000,000

The debt was created for the purchase of a majority of stock in California Telegraph lines and for construction, and it is represented by bonds of the Company, which will become due as follows: $500,000 in May, 1866, and the residue, May, 1867. The Company have proposed to issue bonds to the amount of $3,000,000, payable in 1877, and to sell the same at 90 cents, which will draw interest at seven per cent. These bonds, or the money received therefor, is to be used in paying the present indebtedness of the Company and in putting up new lines of wires.

Six hundred thousand dollars of these bonds were subscribed for the day the Company authorized their issue, and the residue will be taken (if they are not already subscribed for) before the avails are wanted by the Company.

The Company had about $500,000 of net earnings in the hands of their Treasurer, on the last dividend day, and could then have made the usual dividend to the stockholders; but the dividend was passed by a tie vote of the Directors, and the money retained to pay the bonds and interest that becomes due next May in case the new loan should not be taken. But enough of the new loan was taken the day it was authorized to pay all the bonds and debt of the Company that will become due next May.

The Company will resume the payment of the usual dividends the next day for making one.

No director or other person who had a large amount of the stock of the Company has sold any of his stock, nor would any of them sell any of their stock for less than par. They know when other business is good telegraph business is also good, also that when other business is light or not good telegraph business is *better* than at any other time.

The Company is well managed by honest, practical men, and the stock of the Company is better than any railroad stock now in the market.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Since the foregoing communication we find the following paragraph, from the Rochester *Union*, (the location of the chief office of the Telegraph Company,) in regard to consolidation with the rival line:

"It has been announced that terms of consolidation had been agreed upon between Committees of the Western Union and United States Telegraph Companies, by which, if confirmed by the Directors, the lines of the two Companies are to be operated by one. The Directors of the Western Union who attended the conference came to this city last night and this morning, and will report this afternoon, at a meeting of the Board, the result of the conference. It is presumed the Board will at once confirm the action.

The United States Directors will meet in New-York on Saturday to receive a like report from their Committee, and take such action as they may deem proper. It is understood that the Committee agreed to something like the following, viz.: That the Western Union Company should take a perpetual lease of the United States lines and operate the same, for which they should pay a certain proportion of the net earnings to the stockholders of the latter, the stockholders of the United States line to be allowed to convert their stock into that of the Western Union upon terms agreed upon. It is this that the Boards of the two Companies will be called to pass upon."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞BALLARD'S
MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS
REFERENCE GUIDE for 1866, is now ready for delivery. The high character of this work has gained for it a reputation accorded to no other similar work.

Marked throughout with great care, discrimination and painstaking effort, inimitable alike in conception of plan and excellence of detail.

As a complete, lucid, impartial and authentic record of the relative mercantile credit of each firm, all competent parties confirm.

The great superiority of this work over all others of its kind is most emphatically attested by the most eminent merchants, bankers and bill-brokers of this City, while among its subscribers it is unanimously conceded to be the most satisfactory and reliable.

This estimate is rendered still more significant by the fact that numerous purchasers of unreliable works have already laid them aside and subscribed for this work. It has been adopted as the standard work, and has no rival.

This is the oldest work of its kind, and is intended more especially for the use of Importers, Commission Merchants, Banks, Bankers and Bill-Brokers, and we intend to restrict it to giving the ratings of business firms in all important cities and towns, North and South, thereby confining it to such limits as will be consistent with a due regard to reliability.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, March 5, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 4,428 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. and 2,763 bags Corn Meal, 150 bushels Wheat, 10,790 bushels Corn, 20 bushels Rye, 550 bushels Barley, 1,875 bushels Malt, 9,340 bushels Oats, 322 bbls. Pork, 632 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,751 pkgs. Lard, 182 bbls. Beef, and 209 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES are in request, at $7 75 for Pots and $11 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive, at former rates. We quote: Java at 28c.@28½c.; Maracaibo at 21c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22¾c.; Rio at 17¼c.@21½c.; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at previous prices. Middlings 43¼c.@45c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last 2,300 bales. The receipts at this port have been 171,993 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 595,412 bales since the commencement of the current cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings —Wachusett, 36-inch, 25c.; Wachusett, 30-inch, 21c.; Pocasset H, 20c.; Pocasset K, 24c. Bleached Shirtings —Bates, 40c.; Bates B B. 32½c.; Ballon & Son, 36-inch, 31c.; Ballon & Son, 30-inch, 24c. Prints—Hamilton, 21c.; Richmond, 20c.; Dunnell, 20c.; Arnoux, 18c.; Cocheco, 17c.; Delaines—Armures, 27c.; Hamilton, 25c. Ginghams—Glasgow, 25c.; Hartford, 23c. Silecias—Massapequa, 40c.; Lonsdale, 30c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 30c. Canton Flannels—Hamilton, 35c.; Salmon Falls, 35c. Ticks—Pemberton A A, 55c.; Pemberton E, 34c.; Pemberton, X, 40c. Stripes—Everett, 30c.; Eagle, 32c. Denims—Haymaker, 45c.; Haymaker Brown, 40c. Coop Shirting—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25. S. T. & A. T. Meyers' I X L—Trade opened with a demand for narrow tapes. The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Chicago—Trade not active; prices irregular. Louisville—Business dull; the failure in trade has checked all activity in goods. St. Louis—Trade dull. Boston—Business small; trade not opened for the week; prices about the same.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day, and really sound lots of shipping brands, especially of extra State, have been quoted a shade firmer. Sales since our last 10,750 bbls., including very interior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$7 50; interior to choice Extra State at $7 45@$8 40, chiefly at $7 50@$7 85; round-hoop Extra Ohio, interior to good shipping brands, at $8 40@$8 85 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western.....	$6 90 @$7 50
Extra State.....	7 45 @ 8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60 @11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 40 @ 8 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	8 90 @12 00
Extra Genesee.....	9 50 @11 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....	9 70 @15 50

Southern Flour continues quiet yet steady. Sales since our last 750 bbls., in lots, at $8 85@$10 20 for poor to good, and $10 25@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is unchanged; sales 300 bbls. Extra at $7 70@$11 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull, including Superfine at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quite heavy, at $3 70@$3 85 for Western, $3 65 @$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 1,180 bbls.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat are in good request and steady. Inferior and common qualities are dull and declining. Sales 23,500 bushels, including poor No. 2 to strictly choice No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 62@$1 77 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy at declining prices. Sales since our last, 27,500 bushels at 73c.@76c. for unsound and 77c.@80c. for sound mixed Western, in store and delivered, chiefly at 77c. (@78c., in store, and 79c.@81c. for new Yellow, ₱ bushel Oats are inactive, including State at 56c.@56¾c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 50c.@52c.; old Western at 53c.@55c.; new Western at 36c.@42c.; Canada at 55c. @56c. ₱ bushel. Sales were also made of 4,000 bushels State and Western Rye at 80c.@95c.; and 700 bushels State Malt at $1 40 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand and firm at 80c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and steady, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years old at 12c.@45c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request, including New-Orleans at 95c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 40c.@ 75c.; Cuba at 34c.@50c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand, including Spirits of Turpentine at 90c.@95c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $7@$7 25; Resin at $4 37½@$15 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $2 50@$3 87½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been very depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 37½@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 53; Crude Sperm at $2 40: Unbleached do. at $2 55@$2 60; Lard Oil at $1 75@$1 85; Red Oil at 85c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 38 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues dull and heavy, at 27c.@ 28c. for Crude; 45c.@46c. for Refined in bond, and 62c. @64c. for do. free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much depressed today, and prices of New Mess have declined materially. Sales since our last 7,500 bbls., in lots, at $27 50@$28 for New Mess, closing at $27 50, cash@$27 75 for small lots one year old Mess; $24 75@$25 for old Prime Mess, and $26 50 for new do.; and $20 75@$21 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 4,500 bbls. New Mess, March, April and May delivery, sellers' option, at $27 50@$28 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request at 11¼c.@12¼c. for Shoulders, and 16¾c.@ 18¾c. for Hams; sales 250 pkgs. Bacon is quiet and heavy. Cumberland Cured at 14½c.@15½c.; Short Rib at 16½c.@16¾c.; Long Ribbed, 15¾c. @15½c.; Long Clear at 15¾c.@15¾c.; Short Clear at 16c.@17c.; Long Cut Hams at 16¾c.@ 17¾c. ₱ lb.; sales 150 boxes. Dressed Hogs continue dull and heavy at 12¼c.@12¾c. for Western, and 13c. @13½c. for City. Lard is again lower; sales 900 bbls. and kegs, at 16c.@18½c. ₱ lb. Beef in request at $16@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 570 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams are dull at $40@$41 ₱ bbl.; sales, 180 bbls. Butter is in demand at 38c.@53c. for poor to prime, 55c. for fancy State, and 25c.@42c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is less active 16c.@23c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are quiet and depressed. Sales since our last 350 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10¾c.@ 12½c., and ▬ boxes Havana, part at 12c.@14c. ₱ lb. We quote Fair to Good Grocer's at 11¾c.@12c.; refining at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Refining Sugars are in less demand at 14c.@17c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 85,000 lbs. at 17¾c. @18½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 104,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12½c., and 47,000 lbs. Grease at 11½c.@13c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Continues dull and heavy at $2 28@$2 30 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,100 bales of Cotton at 5-16d. by sailing vessel, and 7-16d.@ ½d. by steamer. ₱ lb. For Glasgow, 14,000 bushels Corn on private terms. For Cette, a brig with staves on private terms.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 5.

PETROLEUM dull and unchanged. FLOUR dull, and market generally unchanged. WHEAT very dull; sales of Red at 92@ 95. CORN dull; sales 3,000 bushels Yellow at 81c.@82c. OATS advanced to 50c. MESS PORK at $28 50. LARD at 19¼c.@19½c. WHISKY dull; sales at $2 28@$2 30.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 5.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania Fives, 86⅔; Reading Railroad, 49½; Pennsylvania Railroad, —; American Gold, 132⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Paying the City Hall Park—The Patriot Orphan's Home—The Street Cleaning Contract—The City Inspector's Department.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, President BRICE in the Chair.

Mr. ELY offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Committee on Lands and Places to report on the advisability of paving the entire area of the City Hall Park and making it an open plaza.

A resolution, donating $5,000 to the charitable fund of the New-York Volunteer Fire Department, was referred to the Committee on Finance; another resolution, donating $3,898 63 to the Hebrew Benevolent Society to pay an assessment, was adopted.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a copy of the street-cleaning contract, which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The ordinance from the other Board, directing all City Railroad cars to carry lights in front of the platforms from sunset to sunrise, under a penalty of $250, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

An ordinance by Mr. VARNUM, relating to the business of the Public Administrator's Department, fixing that official's salary at $5,000 per annum, and allowing him $6,300 for clerk hire, was called up and laid over.

A resolution from the other Board instructing the Committee on Lamps and Gas to investigate the complaints made by consumers against the quality of gas manufactured by the Metropolitan Gas Company, was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, stating that he had transferred all the books and papers of his Department, except such as belong to the City, to the Metropolitan Board of Health; that he holds the furniture, safes, &c., subject to his order in the disposal of the Corporation, and asking that time be allowed him to finish up the business of his Department.

The paper was placed on file, and a resolution was adopted granting the request of Mr. BOOLE.

A communication was received from the Clerk to the Commissioners for the erection of a public market, inclosing copy of a *mandamus* issued at the general term of the Supreme Court, directing the Common Council to issue stock for the erection of said market. It was placed on file.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Corporation Manual—Eight Hours to Constitute a Day's Labor of Corporation Employes—The Ordinance Creating an Inspector of City Railroads Returned by the Mayor.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, President GREEN in the Chair.

Mr. WATTS offered a resolution to the effect that hereafter eight hours should constitute a day's labor for all mechanics and laborers employed by the Corporation.

It was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A committee was appointed to inquire into the truth of certain charges preferred by citizens against the contractors for removing offal, for non-fulfillment of their contract.

The resolution directing the Clerk of the Common Council to prepare the Corporation Manual and publish 10,000 copies thereof, was taken up and concurred in, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 5, 1866.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith, without my approval, the ordinance providing for the appointment of an Inspector of City Railroads, which was adopted by your honorable body Jan. 29, 1866, and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen Feb. 26, 1866.

The only reason I need state for withholding my approval is, that on Feb. 19, 1866, your honorable body, by a unanimous vote, adopted the following resolution, which was duly transmitted to me by your Clerk:

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby respectfully requested to return to this Board the resolution creating an Inspector of Railroads, without his approval, on its passage by the Board of Aldermen—the Board of Aldermen having refused to return said paper by the request of this Board.

Very truly, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

A long debate ensued on the resolutions indorsing President JOHNSON'S veto, after which the Board adjourned.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....MONDAY, March 5, 1866.

Present—John Brice, Esq., President; Aldermen Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis.

The minutes of February twenty-six were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Shannon—

Bill of Manahan's Band for one hundred and forty-four dollars, for music on Fourth of July.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Petition of the German Lutheran Church, Fiftieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for a donation to pay last.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Remonstrance of James M. Jaques, James H. Giles, property owners, against further proceedings for enlarging Fulton and Ann streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Petition of property owners on Fifty-fourth-street, for Belgian pavement, between First and Second avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ely—

Petition of P. John Garry to be paid for loss of an overcoat loss sustained while performing duties as poll clerk, caused by riot.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Bill of Thomas Kingsland, agent for Dodworth's Band, for music furnished on the Fourth of July, whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Kingsland, agent for Dodworth's Band, for the sum of two hundred and sixty-four dollars for music furnished on the evening of July four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of Van Ness and Company for pay for work done in steam fire engine, &c.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Petition of M. Nicot, Pastor of the Church of St. Boniface, for a donation to pay taxes, assessments, &c.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Petition of George Kellock to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Varnum—

Petition of the managers of the Patriot Orphan Home for a lease of lots.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Flynn—

Petition of the Justice of the Second District Police Court and Justices of the Third Civil Court for a new Court-house.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Varnum—

Petition of the Vestry of Calvary Church for remittance of an assessment.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition to have the Pier at the foot of Vesey-street repaired.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Varnum—

Petition of the New-York Society for the relief of the Ruptured and Crippled for a lease of lots.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance and printed in the Minutes.

By the President—

Petition of the Trustees of the German Baptist Church in West Forty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, for a donation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ely—

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be requested to make a grant of the lands under water in the East River, in front of Coriears-street, between Water and Front streets, to the parties entitled thereto, upon such terms as shall be fair and just.

Resolved, further, That the proprietors of such grant shall, within one year after receiving the same, build and extend Front-street of the width of fifty feet from the easterly line of Coriears-street to the southern line of east-street, as now built, and build a wharf or street of the width of seventy feet along the easterly front of such grant from Front to Water and East, and within two years after receiving such grant shall fill in the space between the streets or wharves so to be built, and Coriears-street.

Resolved further, That in the grant so to be made, the usual clause be inserted exempting the said from the cost for the building by the grantee of such wharves and streets, and keeping them in good repair as public wharves or streets, and that the said grantee pay the taxes and assessments by him of his contracts, the wharfage, carriage and emoluments to grow or accrue by or from such wharves or streets fronting in the East River so required to be built.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolved, That a bill is now pending before the Legislature of the State calculated or intended by its provisions to remove entirely the sidewalks around the City Hall Park, with a view of widening the carriage way of the adjoining streets, and

Whereas, The Common Council on a former occasion had it in contemplation to remove the railing, set back the surrounding gutter stones, and to pave the entire surface of the City Hall Park, thereby converting it into an open plaza, thus affording additional carriage way in the surrounding streets, and greatly facilitating the transaction of business in the lower part of the City, but no positive action was taken thereon; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Lands and Places be and hereby is requested to make such examinations relating to the improvement indicated in the foregoing preamble as will give the Board a full understanding of the subject, and that they make such suggestions and recommendations touching the subject hereby referred, as to the said Committee may be deemed most advantageous to the City and the business transacted in the particular portion thereof, the said Committee to report at the earliest possible period.

Which was adopted.

Resolved, That Thirty-fourth-street from the Tenth to the Twelfth avenues, be regraded and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Thirty-fourth-street from the Tenth to the Twelfth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay the whole expense and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted,

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James G. O'Reilly for the sum of thirty-five dollars, the said sum being due him for services rendered the City as City Inspector's Department, and omitted through a clerical error from pay-roll for street cleaning, dated May seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby ordered to cause the sunken lots situate at the southeasterly corner of Broadway and Thirty-first-street to be forthwith filled up and inclosed in a proper manner, and that the expenses thereof be assessed upon the said lots.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Whereas, Complaint is made of the inferior quality of gas furnished, and the price charged therefor, to the gas consumers supplied by the Metropolitan Gaslight Company; be it therefore

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to investigate the subject complained of, and to report to this Board, at as early a day as practicable, the result of such investigation, with such suggestions and recommendations as in the opinion of such Special Committee may be best calculated to remove or remedy the causes of the said complaint.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basin and culvert, be built in Greenwich-street, between Leight and Hubert streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the salary of Fourth Clerk in the office of the Common Council be increased to fifteen hundred dollars a year, the same to take effect after the approval of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Charles N. Romain be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of John S. Masterson, who refused to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Reilly—

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be placed at the southeast corner of Third-avenue and Eighth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman McGennis—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Fifty-first-street between Third and Lexington avenues, be flagged full width where not now so flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the County Clerk furnish the Common Council with a list of Commissioners of Deeds whose term or office have expired or about to expire during the month of March.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Gedney—

Resolved, That a walk of granite blocks be laid across Fourth-avenue on both sides of Forty-sixth-street, in the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the North River Sugar Refining Company to lay a drain from their place of business to the North River, the same to be done at their own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Gedney—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to extend pier number fifty-three, foot of Charles-street, North River, to the exterior line of pier heads, such extension to be sixty feet wide.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the pier at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, East River, be repaired under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated as a donation in aid of the Charitable Fund of the New-York Volunteer Fire Department, said appropriation to be taken from City Contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Varnum—

Resolved, That the triangular piece of ground situated at the junction of Sixth-avenue and Broadway, bounded on the south by Thirty-second-street, on the east by Broadway, and on the west by the Sixth-avenue, be fenced in; and also that the triangular piece of ground bounded on the north by Thirty-fifth-street, on the east by Sixth-avenue, and on the west by Broadway, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the application of steam to the purposes of navigation, for which this country is indebted to the genius and perseverance of Fulton, has been one of the principal causes of the great development of the wealth and prosperity of the City; and

Whereas, The discovery and practical application of electrical telegraphy by the instantaneous transmission of intelligence to all parts of the world, and brought into universal use by Morse, has been and promises to be for the future of the highest conceivable utility to the City in regard to its progress in wealth and general prosperity; and it is represented that certain public-spirited citizens residing or owning property in the neighborhood of the two triangular pieces of ground above designated propose the erection of statues of said benefactors of the country and of the world, therefore, it is ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York that the said two pieces of ground be and the same are hereby set apart for the erection thereon of bronze statues of natural size—one of Fulton, the other of Morse—the pedestal of each statue to bear emblematic devices, representing the discovery and use of steam applied to navigation and the successive modification in the perfectionment of telegraphy. And, whenever the Mayor shall be satisfied that said statues are in readiness for erection by any citizen or committee of citizens, the Street Commissioner shall be authorized and required to cause a permit for the erection thereon of the same; and, after the same are completed he shall cause said pieces of ground to be inclosed by an iron railing on a plan to be approved by the Mayor, and upon a contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder—one of said pieces to be thereafter designated as Fulton-place, and the other as Morse-place.

Which was referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolution to set and reset curb and gutter in Thirty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

Whereas, The ordinance directing a stone-block pavement to be laid in Thirty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, cannot be carried into effect, in consequence of the presence of houses and lots intended to be benefitted thereby, in proportion as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; one who perfectly understands her business in all its branches of cooking; will be found competent to take the entire charge of the kitchen; is a most excellent baker; best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 242 West 16th-st., between 8th and 8th ava.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations together; one as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of plain and fine washing, and the other as thorough chambermaid; understands her business perfectly; both are highly recommended; none but a respectable private family need apply. Can be seen until suited at No. 137 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION in a private family as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hairdresser; would have no objection to travel with a family going to Europe; best of City reference given, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, with one boy 7 years old, a situation as housekeeper, either in a respectable tenant house or in a gentleman's house, during the family absence. For further particulars, call, for one week, at No. 176 East 17th-st., in store.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; can give unquestionable references from her last place, where she lived five years; none but a first-class family need apply. Call at No. 226 2d-av., between 20th and 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AT BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., for a large number of thoroughly-qualified servants of all nations; City or country; cooks of all kinds, laundresses, nurses, ladies maids, waitresses, housekeepers, also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, waiters, &c.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT 20 years of age, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; will assist in washing and ironing; is fully competent; City references. Call at No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation to do chamberwork and take care of children, or would do plain sewing; best of references can be given. Call at No. 207 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG GIRL who is willing and obliging, to do upstairs work, or would do the housework of a small family; willing to go to the country; reference satisfactory. Call at No. 113 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as first-class laundress; understands washing, ironing and dining; has the best of City reference from her last place; none need apply but those who want a first-class laundress. Call at No. 83 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, of respectability and good capacity, a situation as housekeeper in an American family of good repute; no objections to go in the country. Address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 359 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady as housekeeper, either in a hotel or private family; would take charge of a large department in a hotel; best of references given. Address Mrs. A. T., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as lady's maid and dressmaker; hair-dressing in every style, with all the abilities required; the very highest City references given and required. Call at No. 972 Broadway, in the hair-store, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN A SITUATION AS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and is a good baker; the best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 95 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; is a good baker; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant nurse, who is a good seamstress, in a private family. Apply Mrs. WHIFFIELD'S, No. 32 8th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH laundress, with excellent City reference, in City or country; does fluting and finery in style. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, &c.; has excellent recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable German girl, as nurse and sewer or chambermaid; best of references. Apply at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; no objection to do down-stairs' work. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-class cook in a private family; good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 485d-av., SANDERS'.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; would not object as a comfortable situation. Call at No. 220 9th-st., 3d door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; good reference given from her last place. Call at No. 264 10th-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl in a private family; can make good bread; is a good washer, ironer and cook; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 248 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do waiting; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 99 West 27th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go to the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 237 Sullivan-st., corner of Amity.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, game, pastry; City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 170 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as nurse or chambermaid; has excellent references. Call at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 279 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

EMPLOYMENT.—MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY, No. 289 Broadway.—Good help wanted; a Protestant waitress and a woman for California; no fee from the help until engaged.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER WILL go out by the day. Call at or address No. 550 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO GO OUT by the day dressmaking; is a first-class fitter. Apply at No. 3 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WOULD go out by the day; is a first-class City reference. Apply at No. 20 6th-av., fancy-store!

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN, and his wife as general servant, by a very respectable young couple; the man to be generally useful about a gentleman's house, take care of horses, drive, work in garden, &c.; his wife to do the general housework of a moderate sized family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; excellent references for character and industry. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, the man as gardener; understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables thoroughly; would be willing to take care of a horse and cow if required; wife is a first-rate cook and laundress; both perfectly understand their business, and can give good references; no objection to go in the country. Address, for three days, C. L. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, MIDDLE-AGED gentleman, employment either as collector, agent, superintendent, or any respectable position where he can render himself useful; he is a good penman, correct and rapid at figures, and competent to fill almost any responsible position; references as to moral and Christian character will be made perfectly satisfactory. Add ess RAYMOND, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER AND steady Protestant man, with one in family, as coachman and gardener or farmer, having twenty years' experience in all its branches; understands the management of horses and cattle; can produce the best of City and country references. Address P. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED German man as gardener, who understands his business in all its branches; is honest, temperate and useful man; has no objection to going a short ways in the country, or would take part in raising a farm. Call or address at No. 315 2d-av., or No. 68 Liberty-st., or No. 199 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single Protestant young man; has lived with some of the first families in the South; is an excellent driver, and thoroughly understands the care of fast horses; good City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man; can raise any quantity of vegetables; can attend to fruit trees, flowers and plants, and will produce good City references. Call at Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st., New-York, from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., for two days, and inquire for ROBERT JEEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without family; perfectly understands his business, the care and management of greenhouse and graperies; has good City reference. Address E. B., at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; is willing to assist with the chamberwork; is fond of children; has no objection to travel with a lady; has good City references as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 104 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as coachman and plain gardener; is a good g oom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; has good reference. Address, for three days, J. G., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; no objections to road horses; would prefer a gentleman who goes to Newport; the best of City reference from last employer. Call or address C. E., No. 18 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, without family; first-class in all the various departments; has long experience in some of the best places in this country. Apply at J. M. THORBURN'S, 15 John-st. where all information can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young married man; understands the business thoroughly in all its branches; the best of references given. Apply to or address H. S., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young married man, Scotch, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various departments. Call or address A., for two days, at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business; has lived five years in his last place; has the best of City recommendations as to character. Call or address N. M., No. 1,348 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, marr ed, as coachman and groom in a private family; no objection to the country; can furnish the very best of reference from his last employer. Address H. M., Box No. 260 *Times* Office, for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; has no objections to take care of a small garden; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; good reference. Address G. A., Box No. 260 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a re pectable young man who thoroughly understands his business, either in this City or country; understands milking; has the best of reference. Address N. N., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman and groom in a private family —one that understands his business thoroughly; good City reference can be given. Address J. K. No. 52 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman and groom in a private family —one that understands his business thoroughly; good City reference can be given. Address J. K. No. 52 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOMS' situation by a single Protestant young man; has lived with some of the first families in the South; is an excellent driver and thoroughly understands the care of fast horses; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, without incumbrance, a situation as farmer and gardener; the man is competent to take entire charge, and the wife to take charge of dairy, poultry, &c.; best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; can raise any quantity of vegetables; can attend to fruit trees, flowers and plants, and will produce good City references. Call at Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st., New-York, from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., for two days, and inquire for ROBERT JEEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without family; perfectly understands his business, the care and management of greenhouse and graperies; has good City reference. Address E. B., at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; is willing to assist with the chamberwork; is fond of children; has no objection to travel with a lady; has good City references as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 104 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as coachman and plain gardener; is a good g oom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; has good reference. Address, for three days, J. G., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; no objections to road horses; would prefer a gentleman who goes to Newport; the best of City reference from last employer. Call or address C. E., No. 18 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, without family; first-class in all the various departments; has long experience in some of the best places in this country. Apply at J. M. THORBURN'S, 15 John-st. where all information can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young married man; understands the business thoroughly in all its branches; the best of references given. Apply to or address H. S., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young married man, Scotch, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various departments. Call or address A., for two days, at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business; has lived five years in his last place; has the best of City recommendations as to character. Call or address N. M., No. 1,348 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, marr ed, as coachman and groom in a private family; no objection to the country; can furnish the very best of reference from his last employer. Address H. M., Box No. 260 *Times* Office, for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; has no objections to take care of a small garden; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; good reference. Address G. A., Box No. 260 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a re pectable young man who thoroughly understands his business, either in this City or country; understands milking; has the best of reference. Address N. N., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman and groom in a private family —one that understands his business thoroughly; good City reference can be given. Address J. K. No. 52 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, March 6, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera. L'AFRICAINE. A complete cast, including Mme. Carozzoi-Zucchi, Mme. Ortolani, Mazzoleni, Bellini, Antonucci, Lorini, &c. Conductor, Carl Bergmann.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, March 6, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY. Characters by Messrs. Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, John Dyott, W. Donaldson, Kemble Mason, Andrews, Bland, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. Wilkins, &c., in the cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, March 6, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Characters by Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, E. B. Holmes, Misses Maggie Mitchell, Mary Wells, Farren, Maeder, Burke, H. Chapman, Everett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, March 6, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RENT DAY and THE ETON BOY. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Chas. Fisher, Young, B. T. Ringgold, Norton, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Mary Gannon and Miss Carman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, March 6, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CINDERELLA & LA COMARE; OR, THE LOVER, THE LACKEY, AND LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, and USED UP.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, March 6, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GIRALDA and THE KING'S GARDENER. Characters by the Company.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, March 6, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ATONEMENT; OR, THE CHILD STEALER. Characters by Messrs. Barton Hill, G. C. Davenport, Miss Lucille Western, Miss H. Osborne, Mrs. E. Wright, Miss A. Seidler.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, March 6, commencing at 7½ o'clock, JACK AND GILL; OR, THE FIGHT ON THE HILL; OR, MARY AND HER LITTLE LAMB, AND HARLEQUIN JACK HORNER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, MOSES; OR, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, March 6, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON ON A BAREBACK HORSE. THE WONDERFUL CHILD RIDER and all Equestrians and Acrobats in a programme resplendent with brilliant animations.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 6, commencing at 7½ o'clock, VULCAN AT THE FORGE; POLLY ANN; THE DEAD DUCKS, and THE CHALLENGE DANCE. Characters by Dan Bryant, Little Mac, Rollin Howard, Neise Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, March 6—Exhibition of GEORGE H. HALL'S PICTURES, FIGURE, FRUIT AND FLOWER SUBJECTS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, March 6—Exhibition of Church's celebrated picture, "TWILIGHT IN THE TROPICS," and 250 other Paintings.

BRADY'S ART GALLERY,
No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, March 6, exhibition of an entire new collection of WAR VIEWS and HISTORIC PORTRAITS. Free to the public.

FINE ARTS GALLERY,
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, March 6, commencing at 9 o'clock. Exhibition of PICTURES, BRONZES, TERRA-COTTA, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. MORGAN introduced a resolution of inquiry into the alleged kidnapping of colored persons and their sale as slaves. The bill relative to the new site for the New-York City Post-office was reported back with an amendment, adding to the Commission the names of CHARLES N. RUSSELL and MOSES TAYLOR. Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution for the representation in Congress of the States lately in rebellion. It provides that they shall be entitled to representation upon their adoption of laws repealing all distinctions in civil rights on account of color, and upon their conferring the right of suffrage upon all colored men who have served in the army, who can read the Constitution, and who pay taxes on real or personal property. The joint resolution to amend the Constitution on the subject of representation being next in order, the Senate was addressed by Mr. POMEROY, in favor of giving suffrage to the blacks, but objecting to the provisions of the amendment. The resolution to compensate Miss CLARA BARTON for her services in obtaining information in regard to missing soldiers, was passed unanimously.

In the House, Mr. WOODBRIDGE introduced a resolution guaranteeing the payment of a Mexican loan of fifty millions. Mr. ASHLEY asked leave to introduce a concurrent resolution, declaring that Congress has ample power under the Constitution to protect all loyal persons, irrespective of race or color, especially the soldiers and sailors who served in the Union army. By the interruption of the close of the morning hour, the matter went over for two weeks. Mr. BINGHAM, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported joint resolutions for the admission of Tennessee, which were read twice and recommitted. A communication from the Governor of North Carolina being presented by the Speaker, the House, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, voted not to receive it—yeas, 37; nays, 100. Mr. STEVENS offered a resolution of inquiry relative to persons pardoned by the Executive, and the amount and disposition made of confiscated land. Mr. PRICE introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Puget Sound to Columbia River. The amendment to the Military Appropriation Bill, enforcing the provisions of the test oath, was adopted; also for continuing the erection of memorial tablets and mural monuments, and preserving the trophies of war. The Army Appropriation Bill being next taken up, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that no moneys be paid to the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the transportation of troops or property belonging to the United States. The amendment, after a long debate, was agreed to, by yeas 75, nays 21; and the bill was passed. In the debate on the Military Academy Bill, Mr. SCHENCK moved that no moneys be paid for the subsistence of any cadet appointed from a State lately in rebellion, until such State shall have been restored to its original relations with the Union. The amendment was rejected—yeas 38, nays 79.

GENERAL NEWS.

The news from Mexico confirms the report of the death of Gen. PEDRO MENDEZ, of the Imperialist army. The Mexicans show much bravery in their conflicts with the French forces, but the correspondent of the New-Orleans *Crescent* says that they are gradually being driven from their positions, and that the Empire gains in stability from day to day. One thousand additional troops had left Vera Cruz for Bagdad. Gen. WRIGHT'S administration of affairs at Brownsville and vicinity is highly commended. The results of the investigation into the Bagdad raid are not yet made public.

From the West Indies intelligence is received that the cholera was abating at Guadaloupe, and had not broken out in the islands adjacent. The Royal Commission of Investigation on the rebellion of Jamaica was still in session. The British North American Commissioners had been cordially entertained at Demarara, and had left for Trinidad.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT met with an accident on his trip from Key West to New-Orleans by falling from his berth. He was fortunately not seriously injured, although he was confined to his room for several days. He recovered slowly, and, though he attended church on the 25th ult., he was still very feeble.

Major-Gen. JOHN J. PECK defines his position. He writes as follows: "The use of my name in the list of Vice-Presidents of the Democratic meeting at the City Hall, on the evening of the 27th ult., was without authority. The reconstruction policy of the President was triumphantly indorsed at the Fall elections by the great Union Party. That policy, as well as the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, commands my approval."

Bishop ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, generally known as the founder of the Disciple Denomination of Christians, and eminent as a theologian, died at his residence at Bethany, near Wheeling, West Va., on Sunday last, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

On Sunday last the steamer *Lockwood*, on the Mississippi River, exploded her boilers when near Memphis, and was wholly destroyed. It is reported that twenty-five lives were lost.

A report of Gen. SWAYNE, Assistant Commissioner for Alabama, to the Freedmen's Bureau, says, in speaking of the great destitution which exists in Randolph County, that during the war the people of that county manifested a strong devotion to the Union, and therefore a force of Confederate cavalry was kept continually in their midst. The Union sentiment of the people was plainly indicated in the fact that about five hundred of the citizens actually joined the Texas Federal regiments.

The Washington agent of the Freedmen's Savings Bank has made a statement from which it appears that the institution has received, within a year, over a million of dollars from the negroes of the country. During the month of February those of that city alone deposited over five thousand dollars. The bank has twenty-nine branches, most of them in Southern cities.

The Springfield *Republican* has been told by a United States officer, who has lately come from the Rio Grande, that during the so-called siege of Matamoras by the Liberal troops of Mexico, he himself was offered $30,000, and the officers and men under his command a proportionate amount, if he would take his colored troops over the river and assault and carry the Imperial garrison in Matamoras.

Two of the five thieves who robbed the United States Express messenger at St. Louis two weeks ago, have been arrested, and $19,214 recovered. The remainder of the $40,000 stolen is supposed to be in the possession of the other three robbers, who are still at large.

Mr. G. H. HAMMOND, a teacher of the freedmen in Virginia, is reported to have been assaulted by armed ruffians, ducked several times in the Shenandoah, and threatened with death unless he left the place within three days. He was sent out by the American Missionary Association of this City.

In the charter election at Portland, Me., yesterday, Mr. A. E. STEVENS was chosen Mayor by 737 majority—a Republican gain of 200 on the election a year ago. The municipal officers in all the Wards were elected by similar Republican majorities.

The evidence elicited in the trial of Major GEE, late rebel commandant of Saulsbury (N. C.) Prison, shows that of 10,000 prisoners confined in that prison, over 5,000 died from ill treatment in five months.

The storm in Dr. SUNDERLAND'S Church, in Washington, growing out of the grant of the building to FRED. DOUGLASS, three weeks ago, has about blown over. The malcontents were not strong enough to effect a division.

Gen. JOSEPH E. WHEELER, late of the rebel army, has taken to himself a helpmeet—Miss ELLEN JONES, of Lawrence County, Alabama. They were married on the 8th ult.

The Lexington (Va.) *Gazette* denies the statement that Gen. LEE visited Arlington during his recent trip to Washington, or that he purchased pictures of GRANT and LINCOLN while in that city.

The gold-bearing quartz in the vicinity of the Great Falls of the Potomac, about fourteen miles from Washington City, is beginning to attract considerable attention.

The large paper-mill belonging to the Agawam Company of West Springfield, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss estimated at over $50,000.

JAMES MARTIN, formerly of the firm of THOMAS & MARTIN, one of the oldest and most respected Philadelphia merchants, died on Saturday, aged 78 years.

At Montgomery, Ala., a quantity of jewelry was recently found buried in the city cemetery. It included sixty gold watches and some valuable jewels.

Major-Gen. M. F. FORD, late of SHERMAN'S army, has resumed the practice of law in Cincinnati, after an absence of over four years.

Gov. PATTON, of Alabama, left Montgomery Feb. 27 for Washington.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, held by Judges DALY, BRADY and CARDOZO, an important decision was rendered in the case of GEORGE W. BLACK *vs.* The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, whereby it is decided that the six cents fare, which this Company, in common with all other companies having railroad cars, propelled by horse power in this City, have for some time past exacted, is illegal. One of the grounds of the decision is, that the Sixth-avenue Company, received its charter on condition that the rate of fare should not exceed five cents, and that this rate could not be increased, at the will of the directors, or unless authorized by some paramount authority; that the imposition of the internal revenue tax of one-eighth of one cent, which tax the Company may add to the fare of each passenger if possible, confers no right whatever to collect the other seven-eighths. First Judge CHAS. P. DALY, in rendering this decision, suggests that possibly the Company may be able to devise some mode whereby they can obtain this one-eighth of one cent—about two and a half per cent. If they cannot the Judge thinks they must lose it. The case of SAMUEL A. HOYT *vs.* The Same Railroad Company, was also decided yesterday by an affirmance of the judgment. An opinion is to be given by the same Judge.

The March Term of the Court of General Sessions began yesterday, before Judge RUSSEL. The Grand Jury was impaneled, and a few cases were tried. HENRY DUMONT, who had stolen some articles from the Fifth-avenue Hotel, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months. In the case of a prisoner named LEE, a negro, who was tried for stealing $280 out of an overcoat pocket, the Judge charged the jury so solemnly upon their responsibility as conservators of the public peace that they returned to Court and rendered a verdict of "Not guilty," whereupon the Judge informed them that they had acquitted a thief.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Lands and Places to report on the advisability of paving the City Hall Park and making it an open plaza. A petition was received from the Managers of the Patriot Orphans' Home, asking for the grant of a lease, at a nominal rental, of twenty lots of land facing on Fifth-avenue, Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets, for the erection of a Home thereon. It was referred to a Committee. A communication was received from the City Inspector, stating that he had handed over all the documents of his Department, except such as belong to the City, to the Metropolitan Board of Health. It was placed on file, and the Board then adjourned.

At a meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, a resolution was introduced to the effect that eight hours should constitute a day's labor for all mechanics and laborers employed by the corporation. It was referred. The resolution directing the Clerk of the Common Council to compile the Corporation Manual for 1866 was concurred in, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto. The ordinance creating the office of Inspector of City Railroads was returned by the Mayor according to the request of the Board.

At the second session of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, the following named gentlemen were chosen officers: Col. EMMONS CLARK, Secretary; Dr. E. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent; D. B. EATON, Counsel to the Board, and GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Attorney. Salaries were fixed as follows: General Superintendent, $4,000 a year, Assistant Superintendent, (for Brooklyn,) $2,500; Registrar of Records, $2,500; Secretary, $2,000; six Sanitary Inspectors, each $1,200.

The libel suit of DAWSON against JAY was on argument, yesterday, in the General Term of the Common Pleas. It came up on an appeal from an order of the Special Term overruling a demurrer to the plaintiff's complaint. Decision reserved. The plaintiff asks damages to the amount of $10,000, for injuries which he says he sustained as an author, on account of the alleged libel.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the spice and coffee mills of PACKER & JAMES, No. 103 Furman-street, Brooklyn. The building and contents were destroyed; loss about $12,000. The fire was caused by ashes taken from the furnaces, the ashes being placed in barrels on the first floor of the building.

A peremptory *mandamus* was, by consent of counsel, granted, yesterday, in the matter of DALY *vs.* The Board of Supervisors. The books, accounts, &c., relating to the building of the new Court-house are hereafter to be open, at the office of the Clerk of the Board, for public inspection.

Miss FANNY M. DAYTON, who was shot by WM. RUSS in a fit of jealousy, is recovering, and hopes are entertained that she will eventually regain perfect health. The three bullets which pentrated her skull have been extracted.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday to receive the report of the Committee on Annual Taxes on the tax levy for 1866. The gross amount is $6,891,024 07. It was laid over for future action, and the Board then adjourned.

A decree of divorce has just been granted by Justice GARVIN, of the Superior Court, in the case of MARY E. LILLIE *vs.* BENJAMIN H. LILLIE.

Gold was rather firmer part of the day yesterday than on Saturday, but finally closed at 132¾ per cent. Bills on London 108⅝. Money in easy supply at 7 per cent. Government Stocks in good demand at steady rates. The railway speculation was generally bearish, and prices downward.

There was less activity in the General Markets yesterday. Low grades of Flour and prime Spring Wheat were firmer. Corn, Pork, Lard, Dressed Hogs and Tallow were lower. Freights quiet.

Trade at all the Live Stock Markets, except milch cows, is brisk and prices firm, with light arrivals thus far. Those brokers and dealers having well-fattened animals make quick sales at prices a trifle in advance of last week's figures, while inferior animals, whether beeves, veal calves, mutton sheep or live hogs, sell slowly at our last quotations. The demand is moderate, and the prospect is that the arrivals will be amply sufficient to keep prices easy for the week. The great proportion of the animals received are in quality common to good. No extra-fed bullocks or oxen are as yet offered. Among the fine-wool sheep there are a large number spring poor and utterly unfit for slaughtering. The same is true of veal calves. Rumors from the country are afloat that farmers are rushing every animal to market that they think can be sold at a remunerating price, under the apprehension that prices will inevitably go down. This is unwise policy. It will be infinitely better for both sellers and purchasers if all animals are well fattened before they are taken to market, as fat bullocks and sheep always have, and probably always will, sell quickly at the highest market price.

The Relation of the President to Political Parties.

The *Tribune* has thrown off the mask under which it has for some time assailed the President, and openly arraigns him on a charge of disloyalty to the Union Party, by whom he was elected.

We fancy that our City cotemporary has discovered the futility and unprofitableness of its recent tactics. It has found out that to strive by cowardly inuendo to damage the reputation of ANDREW JOHNSON—to print filthy accusations under the garb of correspondence, and to keep them before its readers by a little editorial by-play—is not to promote its own interest or the interest of the disunion faction of which it is the unscrupulous instrument, or indeed to do aught beyond the excitement of popular disgust. Whatever the cause of the change, the fact is apparent. The lies about the associations of the President and the slanders about his habits which the *Tribune* has endeavored to force into circulation are at length dropped, and misstatements of another character are used in their place.

It would be an amusing, though perhaps an unprofitable task, to trace the stealthy steps which have led the *Tribune* to its present position. So long as a hope remained that the radicals might use President JOHNSON for their own purposes, so long the *Tribune* played the fawning apologist and the sycophantic defender. At times it assumed the *rôle* of the patron, applauding the course of the President, and patting him encouragingly. Gradually, as events seemed to indicate the weakness of the faith on which it had depended, it put on the broad phylactery of the Pharisee, implored the President with a genuine nasal sniffle, prayed for him at street corners, and, with upturned eyes, trusted that all would yet be well. When the Veto Message upset the last of the radical calculations, it might have been supposed that the *Tribune* would be ferocious. But it was not. It was simply for the moment paralyzed. With the return of consciousness came the cowardly manœuvring to which we have adverted—the lie by implication, and the slander in a shape embodying the least possible responsibility. Now, after days of effort and nights of cogitation, our cotemporary jumps on to the ground which a manly adversary would have occupied at once, and flatly charges the President with cultivating rebel sympathy, and acting dishonestly toward the Union Party.

The ebullition of spleen to which the *Tribune* treated its friends yesterday, has not taken outsiders by surprise. Everybody has seen that to this complexion the affair would come at last, and there is a general feeling of relief now that the Pharisee is seen to be an unsanctimonious partisan, and the virtuous reviler an unmistakable enemy.

There are some, probably, who will be content, in the present aspect of the controversy, to exhibit in juxtaposition the respective political characters of the accuser and the accused. As between the *Tribune*, the complainant, and ANDREW JOHNSON, the individual complained against, the popular judgment will not be difficult of interpretation, when the issue to be decided is one of patriotic consistency and party integrity. What has ANDREW JOHNSON done, it will be asked, that he should be arraigned for listening to "treasonable inculcations" without rebuke, and dealing disingenuously with his Union friends? Is not his record during the war an answer to all such accusations? Is he to be abused as an ally of traitors who defied treason when it was powerful, and periled life and property by resistance to their machinations? Is he to be assailed as false to the cause and party of the Union who stood by both in the most trying hour, and worked for both with an energy that yielded to no difficulty and a resolution that never succumbed to despair? Above all, is he to be convicted on an indictment of this nature preferred by a journal which before the war began counseled that the Southern States should be allowed to secede in peace—which, under the shadow of defeat, urged peace on the basis of a dismembered Union—which intrigued with notorious rebels for the settlement on terms that would have been alike disastrous and dishonorable to the Union cause? Is ANDREW JOHNSON to be suspected of casting "in his lot with the Copperheads," and "disguise and equivocation" toward the Union Party, on the testimony of a journal which a few months ago divided, and by its faithlessness defeated the Union candidate for the Mayoralty, and on that occasion became the avowed and confidential ally of no less a "Copperhead" than Mr. FERNANDO WOOD?

These are interrogatories which must thrust themselves into the mind of every intelligent observer of the *Tribune's* course; and it may be that in the only possible answer to them we have all that is required for the justification of the President in the matter before us.

No necessity exists, however, for thus limiting a defence of the President to a comparison of his career with the career of the newspaper which assails him. His position is good not only against the *Tribune* as an accuser, but against all accusers.

Ever since it became evident that the President would adhere to the line of constitutional duty as he understands it, the pimps and spies of the disunion faction have sought for pretexts for throwing doubt upon his party fidelity. The telegraph has been loaded with insinuations designed to convey the impression that he was about to "Tylerize his Administration," and generally to act falsely toward the party whose suffrages elevated him to power. But at no time has a particle of evidence been adduced in support of this view. All the vigilance with which he has been watched has failed to bring to light a single excuse for suspicion. His confidence has been given uniformly and unreservedly to prominent members of the Union Party, who have been at once exponents of his purposes and witnesses as to his fidelity. He has steadily refused to hold the Union Party responsible for the destructive policy of the extremists, and has vindicated his own conduct as well by reference to the written organic law of the nation, as by appeals to the policy of his lamented predecessor, and the purposes of his party, as declared both in Congress and in the States. He has carried forward Mr. LINCOLN'S work as Mr. LINCOLN himself began it. In his dealings with the States lately in rebellion, he has upheld inflexibly the most rigid requirements of his party, conferring offices of trust upon men who have justified his choice, and obtaining from their Conventions acts which render the triumph of the Union arms complete. He has publicly proclaimed his intention to abide by the principles and the leaders of the Union organization, and to disappoint those who have predicted his going over to the Democracy; and he may safely challenge the most inveterate of his adversaries to show word or deed at variance with these declarations.

But, we are told, "the Copperheads and impenitent rebels hail the veto message and the 22d of February speech as their thunder." What does this prove as against the President? Surely he is not to be held accountable for what "Copperheads and impenitent rebels" choose to "hail," but only for what he himself says, judging of it according to the provisions of the Constitution and the standards of his own party. The question for the true Union men to consider is, not whether their opponents are gladdened or depressed, but whether the principles enunciated by their official chief are constitutional and right, and whether the policy he indicates is calculated to secure an enduring restoration of the Union. The soul must indeed be narrow which cannot rejoice in the just and true because others to whom it has been opposed also express satisfaction. And we apprehend that he has a very weak title to the name of a patriot, who, in a period like this, would prefer the alienation and hostility of any party to the coöperation of all parties in the great work of building up the Union on a basis of liberty and justice.

Instead of seeing in the support which a portion of the Democracy give to President JOHNSON evidence of his party infidelity, we trace in it testimony to the sagacity of his statesmanship and the strength of his position. The prejudices, personal and political, which stood in the way of such a result have been of no ordinary kind: and we would rather rejoice in their obliteration than desire their continuance as a partisan foil. Only let the President adhere to the course which he has thus far pursued, to the principles which he has until now upheld, and the alliance with Union men which he has cherished, and we shall find no cause for grief in the support which may be accorded to him by former opponents. The country has need of all the intelligence and all the effort that can be enlisted in its service; and the more of either that rallies around the Government and aids it in the work of reconstruction, the greater in our judgment will be the tribute to the tact, the consistency and the patriotism of ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Mischief-Makers and Their Calling.

The other day, when the President made an informal speech to some of his neighbors, New-York was flooded with Washington telegrams, announcing a terrible party earthquake. Sensible men had met here on that occasion (the 22d of February) to give a formal public expression to their thorough confidence in the President and his policy. The Secretary of State was present; the Postmaster-General was present; the best men of the party that had stood by the Government throughout the rebellion were present. The meeting was one of the most remarkable in point of numbers and of influence that ever assembled in New-York, and its declared object was to express confidence in the honor and integrity of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and in the loyalty and wisdom of his administration. To disturb the harmony of such a meeting here was impossible by any local influence, or even by the importation of the entire herd of factionists from adjoining States. A baker's dozen of honest hands would not have been raised against the resolutions proposed and carried at that meeting, even if so many dissentients had found courage to declare themselves. But what could not be done under local pressure and by partisan influence here, was *attempted to be done* by telegrams from interested party witnesses in Washington. The telegraphic wires were surrendered, during a portion of the evening, to a horde of foolish or perverted newspaper agents, who proclaimed in the shibboleth of the radical faction, that the President had deserted his party, had disgraced himself, and was about to "Tylerize" his administration. The swindle of this report was too apparent to have deceived even the commoner order of party politicians. To the view of the men who presided at the Cooper Institute meeting, and who gave tone and character to that assemblage, these incendiary telegrams were estimated at the proper value; and the grand effect of the demonstration was only enhanced by the full report of what the President *had actually said and done*, which came to hand before this journal (at least) had gone to press on the following morning.

Yesterday—from what cause we do not pretend to divine—was devoted to a revival of the same sort of radical sensationalism. Early in the day we were beset with telegrams, announcing the candidature of Gen. MEADE for Governor of Pennsylvania in the interest of the Democrats, *and with the approval of the President.* One of these incendiary missives informs us "confidentially" that "there was the devil to pay." What that might mean, we didn't attempt to guess. Gen. MEADE is only known to his countrymen as a gallant, true and brave man. To the profession which he adorns, he is only known as the most thoroughly scientific soldier in the United States.

What his politics are or have been we do not think very many hundreds of his fellow-citizens either know or care to know. If there were any political position which he would prefer to the distinguished post which he now holds, we venture to think that his aspirations in such a direction would not alarm any considerable section of his countrymen. In the minds, however, of the professional alarmists at Washington it seems that the commander of the glorious old Army of the Potomac, the hero of Gettysburgh—where the rebellion received *its deathblow*—is associated with a conservatism which is their terror by day and their nightmare by night. They have heard, or they fancy that they may have heard, that Gen. MEADE supports the President, believes in the President's policy, and is averse to being trotted out. And thereupon it is that they find him a fit subject for their malignant vituperation. The moment the rumor—probably one of their own coinage—is set afloat that he is to be a candidate for a public position, that moment every hound in the pack is after him. It is needless to say that the issue of the whole matter is a formal denial of the whole story, and that Gen. MEADE remains—where he was in more trying times than the present—at his post.

The City Hall Park as an Open Plaza.

The Committee on Lands and Places of the Board of Aldermen were yesterday directed to consider the advisability of changing the City Hall Park into an open, paved plaza. If this project should be decided upon, it would doubtless afford an opportunity for expending a large amount of the tax-payers' money; but there is a show of reason in it, nevertheless, which is not always apparent in the schemes of the Common Council for disbursing the public funds. The inclosure, at present, is useless for practical purposes, and about as great an eyesore as would be a few acres of the great African desert covering the same ground. What is needed to redeem this valuable piece of land from its present unornamental condition is the erection of public buildings thereon which would be architectural adornments to the City. For instance, a fine Post-office might be erected at the lower end of the Park, a Merchants' and General Exchange on the Broadway side, a Hall of Records and offices for the Corporation Counsel, Surrogate and other officials on the Park-row side, while the City Government and all the Courts could be accommodated at the northern end. Thus the Park might be transformed into the fountain head of all the great business interests of the City, it being already the centre of the *news*. Such a disposition of the ground could not fail to be an inestimable boon and public convenience. In Liverpool there is just such a concentration of important public buildings on just such a space, which our authorities might do worse than to model after.

ARCHBISHOP MCCLOSKEY ON FENIANISM.—The cogent reasoning of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY against the Fenian movement, presented on Sunday in his remarks at St. Patrick's Cathedral, should commend itself heartily not only to Irishmen, but to all others who have the true interests of Ireland at heart. He said:

"If our people persist, as unfortunately they have persisted thus far, *in a movement which all sensible men and all true friends of Ireland consider one of folly, which must result in nothing but destruction and mischief*, it will not only incite England to oppress Ireland still more, and to rivet still more securely the chains upon her people, *but it will incite perhaps the anger and disgust of the American people themselves against us. And I say in all the sincerity of my heart that I look to this movement with a feeling of deep apprehension, for the reason of the spirit that has been evinced by those whose counsel the people have followed in this movement, that it will raise up against Irishmen, first as Irishmen, and then as Catholics, in this land, a spirit of persecution equal to that under which they have so long groaned in their own land.* I appeal to all men, and beg of them for their own sakes and for the sake of their religion and their God, to withdraw themselves from a movement that has already gone too far. The reason alleged for not listening to advice from bishops and clergy in this matter is that they say this is a political movement, and that therefore the bishops and priests of the Catholic Church have nothing to do with it, and must stand aside from it. That is true. Bishops and priests have nothing to do with it. They say that this movement has nothing to do with religion."

It is scarcely necessary to add that we have from the beginning taken much the same view of this Fenian movement as that to which the distinguished prelate has given utterance. The organization has neither the confidence of the Catholic Church, nor the countenance of the best known and most respected of the Catholic laity. It is engineered by unknown leaders and political tricksters, solely for selfish purposes, and against blindly following such persons we again warn simple-minded, faith-exalted Irishmen. The movement is a disgusting farce, out of which, if persisted in, no good, and great evil will surely come. It has already assumed a character that is calculated to foment local disturbances, and may lead to outbreaks with a nation with which we are at peace.

THE FARE ON THE CITY CARS.—Judge DALY, of the Court of Common Pleas, decided yesterday that the charge of six cents by the city railroads, imposed ostensibly to cover the government tax, is illegal. If this decision should be sustained, on appeal, the railroad companies will suffer badly. We think, however, no one ought to complain at paying six cents, provided the roads were managed so as to give general satisfaction to the public. The practical surrender of the Third Avenue, on Sunday, to the Fenians, was certainly a far greater imposition on the law-abiding citizens of New-York, than the exaction of a six cent rate from regular passengers. Many of the latter, who are *obliged* to be in the city every night of the week, we happen to know, were not allowed to take seats at the Sixty-fifth-street station. Two ferocious-looking buffers, in policemen's clothes, stood at the entrance of the car-house apparently to see to it that each vehicle should start so thoroughly jammed and crammed that the Company should not lose one sixpenny fare so long as there was a half inch of a strap inside or of a hook outside to hang by.

In most civilized countries the police are supposed to be engaged in the public service, and are not available for the purpose of making money for railroads. Our police, as a rule, are good, efficient and reliable; but the scene at the Sixty-fifth-street station on Sunday was one utterly and irredeemably disgraceful. Mr. DARLING has made for himself a thoroughly honorable record in Congress, but he is sadly missed here.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—We have to apologize to at least one of the Inspectors of weights and measures in this city for having assumed that these officials were not sufficiently active in the discharge of their duties. A singular case came to our knowledge, which leads us to a contrary belief. An Inspector, so the facts run, called at a certain establishment last year to inspect the weights thereof. Having performed the necessary manipulations, the Inspecter demanded, and was paid, $2 47. The owner of the establishment thought the charge high, and afterward consulted the corporation ordinance upon the subject. He found that the inspection fee was, by that ordinance, 24 cents—or three cents for each weight. Last week Mr. Inspector called again, and again went through the inspection and produced his bill—this time $2 25. A little mild conversation ensued, ending in the following settlement:

Dr. The Inspector in account with ——		Cr.	
Cash last year	$2 47	Inspection last year	$ 24
		Inspection this year	24
Total	$2 47	Balance refunded	1 99
		Total	$2 47

"And," said the departing, but, not this time, smiling functionary, "don't tell the Mayor!"

A Feasible Broadway Railroad.

Of the unnumbered plans for a passenger railroad of some kind in Broadway which have been committed to paper since the present Legislature organized, that of Hon. MARCUS D. MOORE, of Kings County, is conspicuous, as presenting many advantages superior to other projects, in the opinion of many Broadway landlords and storekeepers, on grounds of cheapness, ornament and utility. Mr. MOORE'S proposition insures that there shall be no obstruction to the traffic of the street while the road is in process of construction; that after the completion of the road, the pavements will in no wise be darkened, and, for stairways or other purposes, no part of the present Broadway sidewalks shall be used; and that the road will cost twenty per cent. less than any other which has been proposed. How this is to be accomplished may be briefly described as follows: In lieu of the existing lamp-posts, heavy cast-iron columns, seventeen feet in height, are to be substituted, and these are to bear, on each side of the street, five galvanized iron cables, each three inches in diameter, properly secured by braces and iron cables suspended from trusses twenty feet above the railway track, and capable of sustaining more than two hundred tons without deflection. These enormous cables are to be run longitudinally over the curbstone line from Bowling-green to the Central Park. On these cables cross-ties of sufficient strength are to be placed, ten feet apart, and these are to bear four iron tracks made for wheels which are to have three-inch flanges to insure them against running off. At the street intersections bridges are to be thrown across Broadway, if desirable, and at these points staircases are to be constructed on the lateral streets. Thus, at the intersection of Broadway and Chambers-street, the track may be reached by four staircases on the Chambers-street corners, and if a pedestrian desires to cross Broadway at this point he may avail himself of the railway bridge, seventeen feet above the street pavement; ditto at Fulton-street; ditto at Canal-street, Houston-street and elsewhere. The cars are to be double the length of the horse cars which are now in use, and the motive power is to be steam. The cars on the two inner tracks are to be the fast trains, capable of making the transit from Bowling-green to the Central Park in twenty minutes, and the cars of the tracks nearest the sidewalks are to accommodate way passengers. The estimated cost of this road is $440,000 a mile, or $2,200,000 for the entire route.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Il Trovatore" was given last evening to a good, but not crowded attendance.

To-night Signor MAZZOLENI, an artist who is esteemed highly, and rightly so, by the public, will take his benefit. The opera is MEYERBEER'S "African," in which this fine singer and actor is heard and seen to the best advantage. We trust that the attendance will be all that Signor MAZZOLENI could desire.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The steady flow of Mr. J. E. OWENS' success was neither disturbed nor accelerated by the change of bill last evening, when instead of "Solin Shingle" and the "Wild Indian," the patrons of the theatre were treated to the "Victims" and "Forty Winks." Both these pieces are well known, and it is only necessary to say of Mr. OWENS that his *Joshua Butterby* and *Horatio Spruggins* are, as heretofore, the source of constant merriment. The comedy is played better than of old, Mr. WOOD having made additions to his company for the occasion. Mr. ALBAUGH was excellent as *Merryweather*. Mr. MORTIMER was also thoroughly good as *Herbert Fitzherbert*. A new, quiet and interesting lady, Miss J. TYSON, sustained the *rôle* of *Mrs. Merryweather*, and rendered full justice to it. Miss CELIA LOGAN appeared, for the first time in New-York, as *Mrs. Fitzherbert*, and gave satisfaction. The piece, indeed, went off pleasantly, and to the enjoyment of a large audience. It will be repeated until further notice.

Merchants and Bankers' Reference Guide.

Ballard's Merchants and Bankers' Reference Guide for 1866 is now ready for delivery. This work, which is the oldest of its kind, is acknowledged to be one of the best and most reliable. Since it is specially designed for the use of importers, merchants, banks, &c., and it confines its ratings to business firms in all important cities and towns.

The New Court-House.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 5, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being a reader of your valuable and independent paper for twelve years, I would take the liberty of requesting a few lines in regard to the New Court-house now in process of erection in the City Hall Park.

Having read lately that there is a small family quarrel in the Board of Supervisors, and that Mr. ELY charges the Committee having charge of this building with corruption and extravagance, desires a commission to investigate the matter—himself to be one of the number. I see this was refused, but after a little reflection they thought this would not look well with the public, and on the sober second-thought they held a meeting the same afternoon and appointed a Committee of three of their own body to investigate the grave charges preferred by Mr. ELY and Mr. LYONS, a member of the Legislature at Albany.

I see they have had a meeting once for this purpose, and to me it looks like a farce. If they want a proper investigation, I would respectfully suggest the following method of doing it, as this job is in everybody's mouth. Let two respectable masons (not politicians) measure the plans or building, and see if the amount of brick corresponds with the quantity paid for; also to value the labor and see how that tallies with the wages paid. Let two stonecutters go through the same process with the marble work, and two iron men do the same with their work. When these reports are given to the public they will be able to form a pretty correct opinion how much they are indebted to the Supervisors for the trouble and vexation they have had with the building from first to last. It would be well also for this Committee to let the public know how much money has been paid the architect, and Mr. TUCKER, the Superintendent, for their valuable services. I would take the liberty of asking an answer to the following questions from the Building Committee: What is the reason that in a building like this, that the marble in the south and east fronts is of the worst quality, and in a damp or wet day it looks very bad already, and should never have been used in such a building? Let any one look at it in a wet day and judge for themselves, go and look at Mr. STEW

the varieties of ore he has extracted out of it. There is JAMES HOWELL, the pert and pragmatic traveler and letter-writer; Sir HENRY WOTTEN, the statesmanlike; POPE, the finished and elaborate; WARBURTON, the dogmatic; JOHNSON, the ponderous; Mrs. MONTAGUE, the vivacious; LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE, the dashing and unscrupulous; Mrs. CARTER, the didactic; WALTER SCOTT, always shrewd, sensible and amusing; SOUTHEY, the scholarly; CHARLES LAMB, the indescribable, and to crown all, most lucious, most fluent, most witty of his tribe, HORACE WALPOLE. These are scarcely a tithe of the names in English literature alone that crowd on our recollection when letter-writing is referred to. They and their fellows will be found to have received due justice in Dr. HOLCOMBE's book. He is so far, however, from exhausting the subject, that we look forward with confidence to other volumes dedicated to the same object and executed with the same good taste that is exhibited in the present.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN; DESIGNED TO REPRESENT THE EXISTING STATE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCE AS APPLIED TO THE FUNCTIONS OF THE HUMAN BODY. By AUSTIN FLINT, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopy at Bellevue Hospital. 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This is strictly a professional work, though being treated on the broad principles of modern science instead of the old technical methods, its contents are of interest to every one. That wonderful structure the human frame, and its functions, as deduced from experiment and observation, are the subject-matter of the work. The volume before us forms only a portion of the author's design, which will embrace the Physiological Chemistry and Anatomy of the Tissues and Organs, as well as what is generally understood by Physiology proper, forming altogether four volumes like that now before us, each one devoted to a grand subdivision of the subject, so as to form a separate treatise. The beautiful style of publication adopted by Messrs. APPLETON in their issues of standard scientific works like Professor CLARK's, and this by Dr. FLINT, should not be passed over without remark. It leaves nothing to be desired in all that contributes to form an elegant, desirable and readable book, an ornament to any library.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Meeting of the Democratic State Convention—Nomination of Heister Clymer, of Berks County, for Governor—Gen. Meade's Name Not Mentioned—The Convention Support the President's Restoration Policy.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, March 5.

The Democratic State Convention met this afternoon. Hon. W. HOPKINS, of Washington County, was elected permanent President. He spoke of the favorable prospects of the Democratic Party in influencing a speedy restoration of the Union, and opposing the doctrine of negro equality, which had become a characteristic feature of the Republican Party. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and the Convention took a recess till 7 P. M.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The following is the result of the first ballot for Governor:

George W. Cass	30	Daniel M. Fox	8
John D. Stiles	9	Charles Dennison	2
Richard Vaux	8	Asa Packer	8
W. A. Galbraith	3	W. P. Jenks	2
Heister Clymer	53		

THIRD DISPATCH.

HEISTER CLYMER was nominated for Governor on the fourth ballot. Resolutions were adopted returning thanks of the Democracy of Pennsylvania to our Senators and Members of Congress who have supported the President's restoration policy.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Mr. CLYMER made an eloquent speech, accepting the nomination, denouncing all enemies of the Union and the Constitution, be they Southern rebels or Northern disunionists; be they bad bold men who dared to bare these word and proclaim their treason by deeds; or dastardly miscreants who, under the garb of loyalty and guise of friendship, would undermine and destroy it. He knew no higher law than the Constitution of which JEFFERSON and MADISON were founders, JACKSON defender, WEBSTER expounder, and JOHNSON upholder; no other standard of political action than equal and exact justice to all and special privileges to none.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

A Denial from Gen. Meade.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 5.

Gen. MEADE says, over his own signature, in a letter to the edstor of the *Evening Telegraph*, that there is no truth in the report circulated from Washington, that he has consented, at the request of the President, to allow his name to be presented to the Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Death of Prominent Citizens of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 5.

ROBERT LYNN, Sr., a prominent ship-builder, died yesterday. He was the builder of the *Tuscarora, Tonawanda, Wyoming and Saranac.*

JAMES MARTIN, formerly of the firm of THOMAS & MARTIN, one of the oldest and most respected Philadelphia merchants, died on Saturday, aged 78 years.

Dr. DAVID JAYNE, well known as the proprietor of many large granite and marble buildings in this city, is lying at the point of death. He is suffering from pneumonia.

MAINE.

City Election in Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., March 5.

In the municipal election to-day all the wards except one gave 737 Republican majority, against 578 on the annual vote last year, showing a Republican gain of about 200. A. E. STEVENS is the Mayor-elect.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PORTLAND, Monday, March 5.

At the Charter election to-day AUGUSTUS E. STEVENS was elected Mayor. The vote is: STEVENS, (Republican,) 1,997; SHURTLEFF, (Democrat,) 916; WAITE, (Labor candidate,) 190; scattering, 2. The vote last year was: MCLELLAN, (Republican,) 1,754; STUBTEVANT, (Democrat,) 1,657; WAITE, 491; scattering, 10. Majority this year 889, against 578 last year, being a Republican gain of 311. The Labor candidate makes a net loss of 301, being 60 per cent. of the party's strength. The aggregate vote is 3,105 against 2,735 last year, an increase of 175, which is a little more than half the net gain. The Republicans have elected every municipal officer in every ward by about equal majorities.

MISSOURI.

Arrest of the United States Express Robbers—Large Meeting of the Fenians—Contributions of Rifles and Revolvers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, March 5.

EDWARD NEWMEISTER and E. H. JOHNSTON, two of the five thieves who robbed the U. S. Express messenger here two weeks ago, have been arrested, and $19,214 recovered. The remainder of the $40,000 stolen is supposed to be in the possession of the other three robbers, who are still at large.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, March 5.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of Fenians was held at Mozart Hall on Saturday.

The plans of Gen. SWEENEY against Canada were loudly and enthusiastically cheered.

An impromptu collection was taken up, and in a few moments $1,550 were handed in.

Quite a number of rifles and revolvers were also contributed to the cause, and fifty men enrolled themselves to fight for the liberty and independence of Ireland.

KENTUCKY.

The Southern Pacific and Louisville and Memphis Railroads.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, March 5.

JOHN WASPOM, President, and A. T. SMITH, Secretary, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, are expected here from Texas during the week, and a general meeting of the stockholders of the road will take place during the present month.

Direct railroad communication between here and Memphis will be rapidly completed, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad having loaned the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad $300,000 for that purpose.

Found Drowned.

FORT HAMILTON, Monday, March 5.

Coroner BENNETT held an inquest on the body of a man about 40 years old, with black hair and whiskers, dressed in a blue flannel undershirt, knit overshirt, cassimere pants, calfskin boots; had been about one month in the water. Verdict—"Found drowned."

WEST VIRGINIA.

Decease of Bishop Alexander Campbell.

WHEELING, Va., Monday, March 5.

Bishop ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, generally known as the founder of the Disciple denomination of Christians, and eminently known as a theologian, especially as debater, died at his residence at Bethany, near this city, Sunday night, in the 78th year of his age.

THE WEST INDIES.

Investigation of the Late Rebellion—Thanks to Gov. Eyre—A Riot at Lucca—Arrival of the British North American Commissioners at Demerara—The Cholera.

The steamer *Crusader*, from Jamaica, Port-au-Prince and Turks Island, arrived here this morning. Jamaica papers of Feb. 19 are received.

A deputation of prominent men waited on Gen. O'CONNER and expressed their thanks for his energetic measures in aid of Gov. EYRE in suppressing the late rebellion.

Admiral HOPE would remain on the Jamaica station as long as the Royal Commission of Investigation should sit.

A riot occurred at Lucca on the 7th of February on the part of some soldiers, one of whom had severely flogged a female in the streets, and was rescued from custody by his companions. The soldiers were finally overpowered by the police and citizens, and imprisoned, and are awaiting trial.

Turk's Island papers of the 24th state that salt is in limited demand, and nominally at 8 cents per bushel.

The steamer *Talisman*, from New-York, had arrived leaky, having struck a sunken shoal and fractured one of her plates. She was repaired and again made perfectly seaworthy.

A late Demarara paper reports the arrival of the British North American Commissioners there, who were kindly welcomed and entertained, and then left for Trinidad.

The cholera was disappearing from Gaudaloupe, and had not broken out in any of the islands of the neighborhood.

Movements of United States Colored Troops—Cotton at Cairo.

CAIRO, Sunday, March 4.

The Eighth United States Colored Heavy Artillery, 950 strong, arrived here to-day, *en route* for Louisville.

There has passed here, during the week, 500 bales of cotton for Evansville, 400 for Louisville, 650 for Cincinnati, and 645 for St. Louis.

Explosion of the Steamer Lockwood—Twenty-Five Lives Reported Lost.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, March 5.

A dispatch from Memphis says that the steamer *Lockwood* exploded her boilers twenty miles from Memphis yesterday, caught fire and was destroyed.

Twenty-five lives were reported lost.

No further particulars as yet.

Arrival of More Colored Troops at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, March 5.

The steamer *Raleigh*, from New-Orleans, with the Second United States colored troops on board, arrived here last night, and subsequently proceeded to City Point for disembarkation.

The Rochester Fenians.

ROCHESTER, Monday, March 5.

The Rochester Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood to-night indorsed Gen. SWEENEY, and sent him $500. A large number of volunteers offer their services at a moment's notice.

The Steamer St. David at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, March 5.

The steamer *St. David*, Capt. AIRD, from Glasgow, arrived here yesterday, and will sail for New-York after discharging.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 4.

The steamers *Saratoga* and *Hatteras* sailed for New-York to-day.

THE ICE IN THE HUDSON.

Its Weak Condition—All the Ferries in Operation Between New-York and Albany.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, March 5.

The recent mild weather, although there was a cold change yesterday, which, however, cannot last long, has had its effect on the ice in the Hudson. Dense fogs, a muggy atmosphere and southerly winds have so cut the ice that even the present cold snap cannot delay the speedy opening of navigation. A trip along the banks of the river to-day revealed the fact that the crystal surface which covers the water for miles above New-Hamburgh had given away to the influences of a bright sun and warm atmosphere, and is to-day as full of holes as a honey-comb. From Troy to Albany the channel is free of ice, and from Albany to Stuyvesant ice can be seen only along the banks of the river, and then only in broken and jagged heaps, or cut up into small chunks by the stone piers or abutments of the bridge across the Hudson at Albany.

In this particular speciality, the Albany Bridge is a benefit alike to the Trojans and the Albanians. Before the bridge was erected, the ice in the Spring of the year, on the recurrence of every freshet, would rush by the docks at Albany in solid mass, crushing and grinding, tearing away vessels and piers, and otherwise doing great injury—the sides or edges of the huge fields only breaking in, while the great body of them would pass on to the "Bars," situated some miles below the city, where it would lodge, and forming a huge dam, throw back the water, which would inundate in a serious manner both Troy and Albany.

The case this Spring is different, and although there has already occurred a slight innundation, it would have been a much more serious one did not the piers of the bridge break into small pieces the passing fields of ice, thereby preventing the formation of a dam of any magnitude at the bars below.

When the ice gave away above Albany hundreds flocked to the river, to witness the test soon to be applied to the new bridge.

The staunch abutments stood like huge fortresses awaiting the attack of the enemy, and as the heavy mass of ice weighing thousands of tons bore down toward them on the bosom of the rapid current, various speculations were indulged in as to the probable result of the collision.

Boatmen predicted that "that ice would give that 'ar bridge a mighty big turn." A few Trojans, who were opposed to the erection of the structure, stood ready to congratulate each other on the instant demolition of the bridge when the ice should strike it. On came the enemy, all eyes watching intensely for the first collision.

One hundred feet from the abutments could be seen the glittering mass bearing rapidly down, the air being filled with the roaring sound of its progress. Fifty feet, twenty feet, ten feet, and on another moment the great ice-field had struck the piers. Every eye was turned upon the bridge. A slight tremor ran along it, but, contrary to the expectations of the crowd, it withstood the shock, and the ice was cracked and broken into thousands of pieces.

The test was a severe one, but the bridge was safe, the ice being broken and ground up by the abutments as fast as it struck against them—the "chunks" drifting with the tide far to the southward.

One of the beholders, after the first excitement was over, remarked, "what a big joke on the ice."

From Stuyvesant to Hudson the river is still obstructed by ice, but it is in such a condition that a steamboat could go through it easily.

At the latter place, the ferry-boat has succeeded in making a track, and is now running regularly to Athens, on the opposite side of the river.

From Hudson to Catskill a great many holes are visible. At the latter place the ferry-boat is also running, connecting with trains on the Hudson River Railroad.

From Catskill to Tivoli there are many open spots visible, the creeks which pour their waters into the Hudson in that vicinity having greatly damaged the ice.

At Tivoli the ferry-boat is not yet running, passengers being conveyed across the river in a skiff drawn on runners on the ice. It is expected to start the ferry at this point to-day or to-morrow.

From Tivoh to Rhinebec the ice has the same honey-comb appearance as above. At the latter place the ferry-boat is running regularly to Randout, the Captain having experienced no difficulty in breaking a track.

From Rhinebeck to Poughkeepsie over thirty cracks on the ice are visible, all of them extending from shore to shore, and, as at all other points above, the ice is in a spongy, honey-comb condition. The ferry-boat at this place met with a mishap in endeavoring to break a track, the ice deranging her steering apparatus in such a manner as to disable her. As it will take several days to repair, her passengers will be ferried over in the interim in small boats. From Poughkeepsie to New-Hamburgh it is all honey-comb ice, and from the latter place to New-York there is no obstruction worth mentioning to navigation.

The usual trouble occurring with the track of the Hudson River Railroad will be avoided this Spring, as there will not be any freshet worth mentioning, in consequence of the absence of snow and the long spell of mild weather we have recently gone through, the ice melting away gradually in consequence thereof.

The first boat of the season has already arrived at Newburgh, having in tow a barge. It was a propeller, the same one which towed the rebel ram *Merrimac* into the fight with the *Monitor*. The steamer *John Romer* will probably start on her daily trips between New-York and Newburgh this week. We are informed that the Peoples Line will run the *Dean Richmond* and *Rip Van Winkle* through to Albany from New-York during the coming season, reserving the *St. John* and the new boat (now nearly finished) for the New-York and Athens route. It is expected that the ice along the entire length of the Hudson will move out during this week.

As a matter of interest to boatmen and shippers, we give below the dates of the opening of the river for the last twenty years:

In 1847	April 7	In 1857	March 18
In 1848	March 29	In 1858	March 20
In 1849	March 18	In 1859	March 13
In 1850	March 10	In 1860	March 6
In 1851	Feb. 25	In 1861	March 5
In 1852	March 28	In 1862	April 3
In 1853	March 28	In 1863	April 7
In 1854	March 19	In 1864	March 11
In 1855	March 27	In 1865	March 21
In 1856	April 11		

Although there is not much freight in store at the various warehouses along the river, yet all boatmen are getting ready for the Spring trade.

Quite a fleet of vessels has already commenced operations.

Every ice-house along the river is completely filled with splendid clear water ice, and the probability is that that luxury will be cheap during the coming season. With the Hudson free of ice, and the appearance of sail vessels and steamboats floating on its bosom as of yore, the inhabitants of cities and villages along its banks will once more rejoice and be happy.

Personal.

COL. J. H. SIMPSON.—The Omaha *Herald*, in speaking of the President of the Board of Commissioners in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, pays the following compliment to Col. SIMPSON, an old and highly respected officer of the regular service:

He served in Florida during the Seminole war, and in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee during the Creek and Cherokee removals. He was soon assigned to the Corps of Topographical Engineers, and, as an officer, was engaged in a survey of the harbors of the northern lakes. In 1849 he explored with Gen. MARCY the route from Fort Smith to Santa Fé. The same year he was Chief Engineer of the Army in New-Mexico, and explored the country, and his reports were published by Congress, in Philadelphia and London, attracting universal attention. After this, for some years he had charge of Government roads in Minnesota, and was then ordered to the Coast Survey, and surveyed the country across the neck of Florida, through a densely wooded country, a distance of 150 miles. He was then appointed Chief Engineer of the Army of Utah, and after constructing a new wagon route from Camp Floyd to Fort Bridger, he explored and reported a new route across the Great Basin of Utah, by which he shortened the distance from Salt Lake to San Francisco more than 200 miles.

In 1861 and 1862 he commanded a New-Jersey regiment. At the battle of Gaines' Mill he was captured, and remained a prisoner four months in Richmond. After his release he was for a time Chief Engineer of the Army of the Ohio, of the District of Kentucky, and in other similar duties in all the armies of the West. In July last he was appointed to examine and report upon the proposed amended location of the Union Pacific Railway west from Omaha. Subsequently he was put in charge of the general superintendency of the Pacific Railroad and its branches, the Government roads, Washington Aqueduct, and subsequently was appointed Commissioner to examine the Union Pacific Railroad west of Omaha, and Union Pacific Road, eastern division, west from the mouth of the Kansas.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRIDGE-STREET FIRE:

Total Destruction of a Cotton Warehouse and Contents—Total Loss about $380,000.

Brief mention was made in yesterday's TIMES of an extensive conflagration in Bridge-street, but the lateness of the hour at which the fire occurred did not permit of any extended account. The fire originated in the large storage warehouse of EDWARD C. JOHNSTON & Co. at No. 4 Bridge-street, and ran through the block to Pearl-street, at No. 7. The first alarm was given a few minutes after midnight, and by 2 o'clock the entire edifice was wrapped in flames. About 3 A. M. yesterday the roof fell with a sudden crash, and with its weight hurled the lower floors to the ground, with their contents in a sheet of flame. Advantage was taken of this occurrence by the firemen, and in a few moments after they succeeded in throwing on the burning building several large streams from the heaviest engines, which gave them full control of the fire. Soon after the fall of the roof the side-walls fell in, thus completing the destruction of the warehouse.

From this time the progress of the flames was held in check by the firemen, and during the whole of yesterday several streams of water were kept playing on the smouldering ruins. Great credit is due the Fire Department for their exertions in checking the flames, and in saving the adjoining buildings from destruction.

When the fire was at its heighth the heat was most intense. Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND and Assistant Engineer PERLEY directed the movements of the firemen. Two alarms were given during the night, calling out two divisions of the Department. Detachments from the First, Second, Fourth and Twenty-seventh Precincts of Police were present, under the general command of Capt. WARLOW, of the First Precinct, and performed good service in protecting property.

The building destroyed was filled with a large number of bales of cotton and a great quantity of other valuable goods, the value of which is estimated at $350,000 dollars. We present a complete list of the property destroyed, with the names of the respective owners:

Thos. Eakin, 400 bales of cotton.
Riggs & Co., 156 bales of cotton.
Swepsen, Mendenhall & Co., 300 bales of cotton.
Rivera, Cardoza & Co., 190 bales of cotton.
Voorhees & Garrison, 42 bales of cotton.
Sayer, Wallace & Co., 43 bales of cotton.
D. R. Mulany F Co., 90 bales of cotton.
Thos. H. Mayhew, 160 bales of cotton.
C. Durand & Co., 50 bales of cotton.
Chas. Luling, 6 bales of cotton.
A. J. Solis & Co., 33 bales of cotton.
B. C. Baker & Co., 14 bales of cotton.
"J. S. S.," 26 bales of cotton.
"M." and various others, 75 bales of cotton.
Beurimo & Co., 16 bales of cotton.
O. K. King & Co., 17 bales of cotton.
H. Lewis, 10 bales of cotton.
J. H. Draper & Co., 19 bales of cotton.
C. H. Howard, 10 bales of cotton.
Price & Mann, 5 bales of cotton.
O. J. Egger, 5 casks camomile flowers.
Otto Schlover, 5 pipes of gin.
E. B. Kellogg, 94½ pipes of wine.
E. B. Kellogg, 14½ pipes of wine.
James Dennis & Co., 19½ pipes of brandy.
Rivera, Cardoza & Co., 1 tierce of lard.
Edmiston & Bro., 36 kegs of paint.
Edmiston & Bro., 30 kegs of paint and bricks.

The loss sustained by the destruction of the warehouse is estimated at $30,000. Insured for $20,000 in various City Companies. The contents are underinsured for $250,000.

A man named JAMES COURTNEY, who was formerly in the employ of JOHNSTON & Co., was arrested yesterday by the First Precinct Police on suspicion of having set the premises on fire. Some two months since COURTNEY, while partially intoxicated, let fall a case of goods, damaging it, and in consequence was discharged and paid off. Since then he has been importunate for the payment of an alleged balance, acting in an abusive manner. No other evidence appeared against the prisoner, who stated in defence that he had been to the Fenian meeting at Jones' Wood, during Sunday, and denied the charge. He will probably be discharged.

THE TRUANT HOME INVESTIGATION.

Report of the Committee—Acceptance of Van Epps' Resignation.

The exclusive publication in the TIMES of the result of the Van Epps investigation at the Truant Home, and the subsequent republication of the same matter by our cotemporaries, together with the widespread interest felt in the matter by the friends of the Superintendent, the patrons of the school and the public generally, caused a feverish excitement yesterday in the ordinarily placid circles of the City of Churches. It was generally understood that the Committee was divided in opinion, and that two reports had been prepared—one arguing the guilt and the other the innocence of the Superintendent.

The Board of Aldermen met at the usual hour in the spacious chamber assigned it, and President A. M. BLISS, heir presumptive to many good things in the gift of the City, with customary courtesy and dignity presided. At length the Committee to which the Truant Home matter had been referred was reached, and through its Chairman, JOHN CASHOW, Alderman of the First Ward, reported as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Schools, Arts and Sciences and Truant Home, to whom was referred the annexed resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the Committee on Schools, Arts and Sciences and Truant Home be directed to investigate the charges made against the Principal, and said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and report the facts to the Common Council,

Report that they have made the investigation called for in the above resolution, and have taken the testimony of the Principals of a number of similar institution in the City of New-York, and we find a direct conflict in the testimony as between said scholars and teachers, and the other gentlemen above named, and, after a careful examination of all the testimony adduced and of the explanations of the Superintendent himself in reference to the various accusations made by the scholars, your Committee hereby express their disapproval of the mode of punishing the girls, as productive of immorality; and the Committee also believe that his (the Superintendent's) familiarity with the girls, as "kissing" them, and being "otherwise playful" with them, was improper, and was construed by the girls as proofs of bad intentions on the part of the Superintendent. Therefore your Committee would offer the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, As nothing criminal has been proven against the Superintendent of the Truant Home, but that he has been indiscreet in his mode of punishment, and has been too familiar in "kissing the girls," and, as he terms it, "been playful with them," and as he has offered his resignation to the Committee, they would respectfully ask to be discharged from any further consideration of the subject.

Resolved, That the Common Council accept the resignation of A. C. VAN EPPS, Superintendent of the Truant Home, the same to take effect on March 15.

JOHN CASHOW,
THOS. E. STEERS,
JAS. O'BRIEN,
H. MCLAUGHLIN,
B. J. HATHAWAY,
} Committee.

The Aldermen voted unanimously to accept the resignation of A. C. VAN EPPS, and the matter ended happily without debate, and without any member deeming it in the province of his duty to adopt the suggestion of a local journal, and call for the evidence in detail.

With this action of the Committee Mr. VAN EPPS must feel gratified, and the public can have no cause for censure. The evidence as given in the TIMES proved conclusively that the girls were not disposed to shield their teacher if he was guilty, or were not afraid to taunt him if he was innocent, so that on either hand he would have found a continuance in his position unpleasant and unprofitable. Mr. VAN EPPS is not dismissed from his post, but is permitted to resign, the same to take effect on the 15th inst.

In this connection, while thanking the Committee for their uniform courtesy to the press, we would state that the details given in the TIMES were furnished neither by the Committee nor Mr. VAN EPPS, but were obtained from an impartial authority greatly interested in the cause of humanity in general, and to the poor and homeless in particular.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

STOLE A CHECK.

Mr. ISSACHAR ZACHARIE, residing at No. 760 Broadway, caused the arrest of GEORGE FREDERICK COOPER, his servant, by Officer PAUL, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a check, drawn by himself on the Eighth National Bank of this City, for the sum of $147. The complainant, in his affidavit, stated that on the 28th ult., he left the check in his room, and no one had access to the apartment but the accused servant. That after missing his property the complainant went to the Bank on which it was made payable, but found that it had already been presented and paid. COOPER was, therefore, arrested upon suspicion. He was committed to answer the charge at the General Sessions in default of $500 bail. He is 19 years of age and a native of England.

ARREST OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

Officer O'NEILL, of the Twentieth Precinct, while on duty in the vicinity of the Hudson-River Railroad depot, in Thirty-second-street, saw JOHN MCCARDLE and JAMES DRAKE loitering about the depot, about 4 o'clock in the morning. He arrested them, and found in their possession sixteen bars of castile soap, believed to be stolen property. Both men being well known to the Police as common thieves, having been frequently arrested on such charges, and for being drunk and disorderly, they have often been brought before the courts as common vagrants. JAMES BLOOMER, a patrolman from the Twentieth Precinct, testified that the prisoners bore a disreputable character. On this charge both the accused were committed to the Workhouse for sixty days. MCCARDLE is a native of Ireland, and 25 years of age. DRAKE is 34 years of age, and a native of New-York.

DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP.

On complaint of EDWARD WILSON, of No. 16 Leroy-place, a warrant was issued for the arrest of ADDIS BURKE, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at the same premises. Sergt. GARLAND, of the Court Squad, was charged with the execution of the warrant, and he went to the house and arrested BURKE, and six other women named ELIZA SKELLY, ELIZA WILLIAMS, MINNIE LEWIS, MALONNIA DUGIS, MARY DUFFY, NURDEN EBLING, inmates of the house. The proprietress, BURKE, was committed for trial in default of $500 bail. The other six prisoners were also committed for further examination.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE.

GEORGE THOMAS, colored, was brought from Washington by Detective COYLE, where he was arrested on a charge of having stolen a quantity of clothing, valued at $200, and $229 in United States Treasury notes, the property of JAMES MUNROE, residing at No. 28 Sullivan-street. In his affidavit the complainant stated that on the 20th ult. the accused gained access to his apartments during the temporary absence of the occupant, and, breaking open a trunk, obtained the property stolen. After committing the robbery THOMAS started for Washington, where he was arrested. The clothing stolen was found in his possession, but he stated that the money was all spent. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of bail.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THEFT OF A CART.

Officer WALTON, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested JOHN WELSH, a carman, on a charge of having stolen a cart valued at $125, the property of CHARLES MERRITT, residing at No. 23 Beaver-street. When arrested the cart alleged to have been stolen was found in the prisoner's possession. WELSH was committed for trial. He is 25 years of age, and resides at No. 645 Greenwich-street.

Sale of Rare and Valuable Books.

At the New-York Trade Salesrooms of Messrs. LEAVITT & STREBEIGH, No. 498 Broadway, the sale of a valuable collection of books commenced last evening, at 5 o'clock. The collection is that of J. B. FISHER, Esq., of Austenfield Farm, Camden Co., N. J., and comprises his entire library, the selection of many years, and numbers over 2,500 volumes. The catalogue is in itself a respectable octavo volume of 300 pages. A large number of the volumes relate to America. There are many scarce works of the early French travelers, among them those of CHARLEVOIX, LA POTHERIE, HENNEPIN, LAFITAW, LA HONTAN, LE CLERCQ, DUMONT and others. In voyages, a fine set of COOK'S *Round the World*, and those also of VANCOUVER, LA PEROUSE and ANSON. The Arctic voyages of PARRY, FRANKLIN, BACK, ROSS and SCORESBY, and those of more modern discoverers. Anent New-England past history there are many volumes of great variety. The collection of Indian histories and captivities among the Indians is considerable. Bibliography is well represented, and the list under that head names some scarce and covetable works. There is also a goodly (?) collection on demonology and witchcraft. Poetry has several pages to itself, and black letter and vellum books are also to be found in good condition and with inviting titles.

The first evening's sale must have been highly encouraging, as the attendance was good and the bidding quite spirited. Rare books relative to American history or to prominent men of revolutionary times were competed for with great eagerness. An octavo volume of about sixty pages, a narrative of Col. ETHAN ALLEN's captivity, written by himself, sold for the respectable sum of $54. Two volumes on angling, the original work and an early edition, by ISAAK WALTON, brought $32 each. These were the highest figures obtained for single volumes, but the prices throughout must have realized the highest expectations of the seller.

Beginning with such spirit the sale will doubtless be a most satisfactory one. It will be resumed this evening at 5 o'clock, and will be continued till the entire library is disposed of.

Metropolitan Board of Health—Long and Stormy Session.

The Metropolitan Health Commissioners held their second session, yesterday afternoon, at their rooms, No. 301 Mott-street, President SCHULTZ in the chair. After routine business the question of appointments was introduced, and a long and stormy discussion rose thereupon. At length Col. EMMONS CLARK was elected to the Secretaryship, and his salary wes fixed at $2,000 a year, and Dr. E. B. DALTON was made Sanitary Superintendent, at an annual salary of $4,000. D. B. EATON was appointed Counsel, and GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Attorney to the Board. The Board voted to pay their subordinates salaries as follows: General Superintendent, $4,000; Assistant Superintendent, $2,500; Registrar of Records, $2,500: Secretary, $2,000; six Sanitary Inspectors, each $1,200. These latter are yet to be appointed; but whether, at the propsed salary of $1,200, the Commissioners intend to adhere to their resolve to employ none but physicians, and require them to devote their whole time to the work, is unknown outside the Board. At a late hour last evening the Board adjourned to ½4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

Registrar HARRIS and Inspector CARPENTER went to the late City Inspector's office, yesterday, and took possession of the property which the Legislature had devised to the Health Commission, consisting of one hundred and forty-one volumes of the late City Inspectors' reports, a cart-load or more of Coroners' inquest papers, and lots of other documents. Capt. BRACKETT's men moved the property off to Police Headquarters, and deposited it in one of the Health Commission's rooms.

Arrivals in the City.

Lieut.-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and son, accompanied by Col. Bowers, of his staff, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening at 7:30 o'clock, and left for West Point during the night.

Gen. J. E. Mulford, U. S. A.; Frank Craig, Montreal, are at the Metropolitan.

Hon. Wm. Kelley, New-York; Hon. Dean Richmond, Buffalo; Hon. J. L. Clingman, North Carolina; Hon. C. B. Sedgwick, Syracuse, are stopping at the St. Nicholas.

Capt. Gadsen, of the *Arago*, is at the St Nicholas.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Ex-Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and Senator Nye, of Nevada, are at the Astor House.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BELGIAN PAVEMENT.—An error occurred in the reports last week of the discussion on this subject in the Board of Aldermen. The conclusion as stated by Mr. VARNUM, in which all the Aldermen concurred, was the reverse of that reported, and should have been given thus: "Persons desiring the Belgian pavement must be willing to bear the whole expense if they wish the work done within a reasonable period. If they expect the Corporation to pay half the cost, they must be content to wait until the funds for the City's half have been raised by the tax levy." Alderman BYRNE stated that owing to the number of such pavements already ordered and the limited amount which can be put in the levy for any one year, it is probable that five years will elapse before any pavement now asked for can be completed, except where the whole assessment is laid on the property-holders."

THE CASE OF THE ALTERED BONDS.—The case of the People against Messrs. LAWRENCE & PETTIS in the matter of the altered bonds, came up for hearing before Justice DOWLING yesterday, at the Tombs. United States District-Attorney, Mr. COURTENEY, requested an adjournment, on the ground that he was then engaged in the investigation of an important cotton case, which, now six days under inquiry, was yet unfinished. Defendant's counsel concurring, the inquiry was adjourned till Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock. It was understood that Mr. LAWRENCE had succeeded in obtaining several others of the bonds, and was prepared to place them in the hands of the Court. The entries on the books of LAWRENCE & Co. show clearly his purchase of the bonds at a premium, from whom purchased and to whom sold again in the ordinary way of business and at the market rates.

FIRE IN FIFTH-STREET.—About 8 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the premises situate in the rear of No. 421 Fifth-street, owned and occupied by JOHN SCHMIDT as a cigar-box manufactory. Owing to the speedy arrival of the firemen, the flames did not gain much headway. Damage to the building $100. Insured. The top floor is occupied by HENRY HEIM as a tailor-shop. Damage slight. Insured for $1,000 in the Baltic Insurance Company of this City.

THE INQUEST IN THE TRIPLE INFANTICIDE CASE.—The Jury on the inquest, into the causes of the deaths of the three children in Forty-seventh-street, adjourned from last week, met last evening at the Twenty second Precinct Station-house, but, owing to the still incompleted analysis of the stomach and viscers, and other details, a further postponement was agreed on till Thursday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE MYSTERIOUS CASE IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT—ATTEMPTED MURDER FOR THE SAKE OF PLUNDER.—Mr. WILLIAM COLLINS, who was found in a bleeding and insensible condition in his watch and jewelry store, No. 98 Fourth-street, E. D., on Saturday evening last, still lies in a precarious condition at his residence, No. 168 Washington-street, W. D. One of the gentlemen who found him in the condition stated, says that Mr. COLLINS exclaimed, while his position in his chair was being made easy, "What are you going to do with me? Won't some one protect me?" He was unable to say any more, and was removed to his residence. An examination of the store then showed that it had been robbed of over twenty watches. On Sunday Mr. COLLINS had another lucid moment, when he stated that during Saturday afternoon a man called at his store to have a breastpin repaired. When it was done the stranger tendered a $2 bill in payment, which Mr. COLLINS took out to get changed. He remembered getting the change and returning to his store, but all memory since then left him. Yesterday, while his wife was sitting by his bedside, he said, quite audibly, "Ma, them robbers, them scoundrels!" He again relapsed into a state of mental torpor, and continued so at 7 o'clock in the evening. Drs. JOHNSON and MCMULLEN, who attend Mr. COLLINS, express the opinion that he received a blow on the head, which affected his brain, and they have very little hopes of his recovery. His sight seems to have left him. This outrage was committed, if at all, in the afternoon, in one of the leading thoroughfares, while no one was aware of it who could give any assistance. Mr. COLLINS is nearly 69 years of age.

DESTRUCTION OF A SPICE MANUFACTORY BY FIRE.—About 5:30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the coffee and spice manufactory of Messrs. PACKETT & JAMES, No. 103 Furman-street, which resulted in the destruction of the building, with contents. It appears that the ashes of the furnaces were placed in barrels on the first floor, and the fire originated therefrom. The building is owned by Mr. GEORGE COLLINS, residing at No. 86 Columbia-street, immediately above the manufactory destroyed. The office of Messrs. PACKETT & JAMES is at No. 123 Maiden-lane, New-York. Their loss amounted to about $18,000, covered by insurance. The loss on the building is $3,500, insured for $1,500. The insurances are as follows: On building, $1,500 in the Lamar Company; on stock, $1,500 in the Globe, $1,500 in the Albany City, and $3,000 in the Market; on machinery, $2,000 in the Market.

COMMITTED TO AWAIT THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY.—JOHN JOHNSON and HENRY FLETCHER, who are accused of attacking Mr. WM. H. CALDWELL, at the corner of Washington and Plymouth streets, on Saturday night last, and robbing him of his overcoat, were brought before Justice CORNWELL, yesterday, and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Three hackmen, stationed at Fulton Ferry, named THOMAS DONLEY, JOHN LUNNY and JOHN CULLY, were arraigned before the same Justice yesterday, on the charge of violating the person of Mrs. SARAH J. KING, who, as alleged, hired one of their carriages at the Fulton Ferry on the night of the 3d inst., and was assaulted by one or more of the accused parties. The accused were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

RENUMBERING THE STREETS.—The Committee on Renumbering the Streets of Brooklyn submitted their report to the Common Council last evening, from which it appears that 33 miles of prominent streets have been renumbered, 115 miles examined and mapped, 4,103 buildings were found without numbers, 561 houses with duplicate numbers, 1,389 dwellings skipped in numbering and with half numbers. In addition to all this there were 48 blocks with odd and even numbers on the same side of the street. This being the majority report, it was accepted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
6 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of
UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.
Agents for the sale of the
UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.,
and of the
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually.
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH BANKERS.

B. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market prices.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

FOR SALE.
NEW-YORK STATE
SEVEN PER CENT. BOUNTY LOAN,
DUE IN 1878 AND 1879.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Give particular attention to the purchase and sale on commission of all kinds of EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, BANK, INSURANCE, CITY RAILROAD and MANUFACTURING STOCK; CITY, COUNTY, STATE, NATIONAL and GOVERNMENT BONDS. Gold and Silver bought and sold. Coupons collected.
REFERENCE.
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS.
In connection with our houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we this day open an office at No. 1 Nassau, corner of Wall-st., in this City.
Mr. EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York; Mr. CHESTER W. CHAPIN, of our Washington House, and Mr. PITT COOKE, of Sandusky, Ohio, will be resident partners.
We shall give particular attention to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and to orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

STOCKS WANTED.
NATIONAL BANKERS' EXPRESS,
AMERICAN EXPRESS,
UNITED STATES EXPRESS,
ADAMS EXPRESS,
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH,
WESTERN UNION EXTENSION TELEGRAPH.
Apply to GEO. C. DU BOIS,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY offer for sale $1,350,000 of their First Mortgage Sinking Fund, convertible, bonds, due April 1, 1886, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of April and October in each year, being the entire balance of the bonds which the Company is authorized to sell under the provisions of a mortgage to George N. Titus and James D. Fish, Trustees for $5,000,000, covering the whole line of the Company's road, from Chicago, Ill., to Richmond, Ind., 224 miles, with the franchises, equipment and appurtenances, and all other present and future acquired property.
The proceeds of these bonds now offered will extinguish the whole existing floating debt of the Company, and provide for the purchase of a large amount of additional rolling stock.
For copy of mortgage and further particulars, apply at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, where subscriptions for the bonds will be received.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1866.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking, under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Seal. Comptroller.
No. 1,624.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 24, 1866.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders and bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the third Wednesday (21st) of March, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock and bond transfer books in the Cities of Pittsburgh and New-York will close on the 8th day of March prox. at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 22d day of March thereafter. By order of the Board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill. March 1, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors, as required by the amended charter, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours March 22, and opened April 5 next.
H. LA BEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, held this day, AUGUSTUS SCHELL was appointed Attorney for the Company in the place of THOMAS DENNY, resigned.
All persons having litigation with the Company are requested to communicate to Augustus Schell at the office of the Company, the names of the parties, the names of the attorneys, and the present condition of the suits.
C. VANDERBILT, President.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 206½ WALNUT-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866.
H. P. PRETTYMAN, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for twenty-five Directors and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 8th of March next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

SHERBROOKE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company for the election of Trustees and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Chff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March next, at 12 o'clock. By order.
H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.
Dated FEB. 23, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF Directors for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 115 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
H. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

1866.
TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 31, 1866.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON,
President.

Office Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR.
January 31, 1866.

The Net Assets Feb. 1, 1865 -- $11,799,414 68

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For premiums and policy fees,		
Original on new policies	$1,154,066 94	
Renewals	1,818,654 82	
War extras and annuities	15,428 64—$2,988,150 40	
Interest on bonds and mortgages	361,752 88	
U. S. Stocks	382,329 52	
Premium on gold	94,999 66—	809,082 06
Rents		56,838 34—$3,853,065 80
Total		$15,652,480 48

Disbursements as follows:

Paid claims by death and additions to same	$712,823 71
Paid matured Endowment Policies and additions	20,999 52
Paid Post-Mortem Dividends, Dividends surrendered, and reduction of Premium	58,730 87
Paid surrendered Policies	190,601 40
Paid Annuities	10,242 55
Paid Taxes	38,676 52
Paid Expenses, including Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, and sundry office expenses	174,310 94
Paid Commissions, and for purchase of Commissions accruing on future Premiums	334,258 12— 1,540,150 63

Net Cash Assets Jan. 31, 1866, $14,112,349 85.

Invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$1,475,899 82
Bonds and Mortgages	7,348,622 30
United States Stocks, (Cost)	4,466,921 25
Real Estate	782,307 34
Balance due by Agents	36,599 14—$14,112,349 85
Add:	
Interest accrued, but not due	$112,000 00
Interest due and unpaid	5,084 73
Deferred Premiums and Premiums due, but not yet received	655,844 30— 772,929 03

Gross Assets Jan. 31, 1866 ... $14,885,278 88

Increase in Net Cash Assets for the Year $2,312,935 17

THE GROSS RECEIPTS OF THE COMPANY ARE THUS APPROPRIATED:

Reserve to reinsure outstanding policies, including dividend additions to same $11,503,996 03
Claims ascertained and unpaid (not due) 122,750 00
Dividend additions to same 23,497 64
Post-mortem dividends (uncalled for) 29,931 73
Premiums paid in advance 11,065 48
Undivided surplus (excluding a margin on the above Reserves of over $1,000,000) 218,649 42

Dividend of 1866 ..... 2,975,388 58

Gross assets Feb. 1, 1866, as above $14,885,278 88

N. B.—The reserve to reinsure outstanding policies and additions, ($11,503,996 03,) as above, includes a margin of $1,000,000 over and above the net values, at 4 per cent. interest, so that the total undivided surplus exceeds $1,200,000.

Claims unpaid, not due $122,750 00

POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.

Policies in force Feb. 1, 1865	17,197.	Insuring .. $52,019,426
Total issued in the year 1865	8,600	Insuring .. 31,394,507
In force Feb. 1, 1866	26,797.	Insuring .. $83,413,983

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS,
Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston, Sam'l E. Sproulls, Henry A. Smythe,
John V. L. Pruyn, Sam'l M. Cornell, William V. Brady,
William Moore, Lucius Robinson, W. E. Dodge,
Robt. H. McCurdy, W. Smith Brown, George S. Coe,
Isaac G. Pearson, Richard Patrick, Wm. K. Strong,
Martin Bates, Wm. H. Popham, Wm. M. Vermilye,
William Bette, Wm. A. Haines, John E. Develin,
John P. Yelverton, Ezra Wheeler, Wellington Clapp,
John Wadsworth, Sezm'r L. Husted, Alonzo Child,
Alfred Edwards, Sam'l D. Babcock, Henry E. Davies,
Jenn M. Stuart, Alex. W. Bradford, R. A. McCurdy,
Oliver H. Palmer, David Hoadley, Francis Skiddy.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
Secretaries, ISAAC ABBATT, THEO. W. MORRIS.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Cashier, FRED. M. WINSTON.
Medical Examiners, MINTURN POST, M. D. ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.
Counsel, WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D., Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON, Hon. A. W. BRADFORD.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
No. 33 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Receive money on deposit and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances, which may be checked for at sight.
Negotiate Loans and Business paper.
Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold.
Buy and sell Government and other Securities on commission.

MAKE COLLECTIONS
on all parts of the United States and Canada.
JOHN J. CISCO,
(Late of the United States Treasury, in New-York.)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 240 BROADWAY,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.
BANKERS AND DEALERS ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND LONDON CREDITS MAY BE bought and sold on commission.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
(Room No. 30, third floor,) NEW-YORK, 1st March, 1866.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.
Stockholders of all classes are requested to meet at the Company's office, Room No. 30, No. 46 and 48 Exchange-place, on the 14th of March, at noon.
First.—Pursuant to adjournment from Milwaukee.
Second.—In special meeting for purpose of appointing Committee, see annual report, page 4, and for other important business.
L. H. MEYER, President.

SAMUEL B. HARD
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st.,
NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &C.,
Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
UNITED STATES DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CAPITAL TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
All issues of United States Government Securities bought and sold.
Claims on all the Departments collected promptly and remitted for.
Deposits in Gold and Currency received on favorable terms from all parts of the Union.
Certificates of Deposit issued, payable at National Banks everywhere in the United States.
L. HUYCK, President.
C. A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

BOARD OF IRON FOUNDERS,
OF NEW-YORK.
The annual meeting of the Board, for the election of officers, will be held in the MAISON DOREE on TUESDAY EVENING next, March 6, at 7 o'clock.
G. B. BILLERWELL, Secretary.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, corner of Nassau and Liberty-sts.,
LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.
THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of scrip for *post-mortem* dividends on all policies which have become claims previous to this date, are hereby notified that the amount due will be paid on presentation of the certificates at this office, properly receipted.
Policy holders residing in the City are notified that the dividends will be entered upon their policies on presentation at the office, and those residing out of the City are notified that statements of their dividends will be sent to them through our agents, or by mail where desired.
F. S. WINSTON, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK,
March 5, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York this day, CHARLES H. RUSSELL was unanimously elected President in place of JOHN A. STEVENS, resigned.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

HEMPSTEAD, Feb. 28, 1866.
THE INTEREST DUE ON QUEENS County Bonds will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's office, in the village of Hempstead.
LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE ... AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, ... North River, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of ... Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
JOHN KELLY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ... Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 ENGLAND-ST., ROOM ... Fifth Avenue Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE IN FINE ARTS.
THE COLLECTION OF FOREIGN PICTURES in the STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 10th-st., will be sold at auction on the evenings of the 15th and 16th of March.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARTS, AMBULANCES AND ARMY WAGONS.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 13, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-mentioned Government property, viz.:
22 LIGHT CARTS,
100 LIGHT AMBULANCES,
300 ARMY WAGONS,
which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.
SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 8 SOUTH GAY-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 27, 1866.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot.
Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.
The Bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchaser will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.
Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to
THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Vols.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1866.
AUCTION SALE OF LOCOMOTIVES.
Will be sold at public auction, at Danville, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March,
Five (5) second-hand locomotive engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge; cylinders 15x22, and weighing about 20 tons each.
Two (2) box freight cars, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—cash in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., A. Q. M.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 111 WEST 14TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story brick dwelling and lot on the north side of 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and known as No. 111. The house is about 17x50 feet; lot 17x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
150 VALUABLE CITY LOTS AND WATER FRONTS.—A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 8, by order of George Chesterman, the lots described below, part of which are to close the estate of the late James Chesterman:
3D-AV.—1 lot east side, next to corner 39th-st.
3D-AV.—2 lots northwest corner 3d-av. and 96th-st.
96TH-ST.—5 lots north side, between 3d and 4th avs.
104TH-ST.—8 lots north side, between 3d and 4th avs.
104TH-ST.—3 lots south side, between 2d and 3d avs.
2D-AV.—2 lots northwest corner 3d-av. and 113th-st.
116TH-ST.—9 lots between 2d and 3d avs.
47TH-AV.—6 lots between 116th and 117th sts.
116TH-ST.—5 lots between 1st-av. and Avenue A.
128T-ST.—2 lots north side, 12 feet east 3d-av.
126TH-ST.—6 lots between 1st and 2d avs.
125TH-ST.—4 lots between 3d and 4th avs.
1ST-AV. AND 123D-ST.—7 lots southwest corner.
AVENUE A.—3 lots west side, between 122d and 123d sts.
AVENUE A AND 122D-ST.—2 lots southwest corner.
11TH-AV. AND 123D-ST.—1 lot southeast corner.
182-AV. AND 106TH-ST.—4 lots northwest corner.
1ST-AV. AND 105TH-ST.—4 lots north side 106th-st.
1ST-AV. AND 107TH-ST.—6 lots south side 107th-st.
Water front northeast corner Avenue A and 123d-st.
85 lots, with water front, on 104th, 105th, 106th sts. and the Harlem River, (being part of the Red House property,) including the entire water front between 104th and 106th sts.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—LOTS ON 142D-ST., 130TH-ST., 102D-ST. AND 191H-AV., improved property on Washington and West sts. with bulkhead and water right, and two houses in Brooklyn.
P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST-ST.—The 5-story brick store, No. 307 West-st.; between Spring and Charlton sts.; 20 ft. by about 75; lot 85 ft. 9 inches in depth. The 5-story brick store, No. 308 West-st., 26 ft. by about 75; lot 97 ft. 3 inches in depth.
WASHINGTON-ST.—The 4½-story brick building Nos. 508 and 510 Washington-st., in the rear of the West-st. stores; lot 41x115; buildings covering the plot.
BULKHEAD AND WATER RIGHT in front of the West-st. stores. The whole of the above forming a plot of ground 40 feet on West-st. running through to Washington-st. 202 feet 6 inches, with the bulkhead and water rights in front of the West-st. property.
142D-ST.—Four lots north side of 142d-st., 400 feet eas of 11th-av.
102D-ST.—Two lots south side of 102d-st., 345 feet east 1st-av.
12TH-AV.—Two lots east side 12th-av., 25 feet north 130th-st.
130TH-ST.—One lot north side of 130th-st., 100 feet eas of 12th-av.
VALUABLE TRIANGULAR PLOT, bounded by 12th-av., 130th-st., and Manhattan-st.—10 feet on the avenue, 226 feet on 130th-st., and 120 feet 11 inches running through to Manhattan-st.
BROOKLYN PROPERTY.
HUNTINGTON-ST.—The two three-story brick houses, Nos. 41 and 43 Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton sts., built and in good order; possession May 1.
For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 500 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES—On Madison, Lexington, 1st and 4th avs., Avenue A, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th and 56th sts., by order of the Executors of Francis Pearsall, deceased.—H. LYNCH & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
4TH-AV.—Northeast corner 46th-st., 6 lots.
LEXINGTON-AV., 42D AND 43D STS.—13 lots, extra size.
LEXINGTON-AV., 44TH AND 45TH STS.—17 lots, each 25x 100 feet.
AVENUE A, 1ST-AV. AND 56TH-ST.—One-half of the block between Avenue A and 1st-av., 56th and 57th-st.
MADISON AND 4TH AVS., 45TH AND 46TH STS.—32 lots, comprising the entire block.
42D-ST.—2 lots south side, 125 feet west of Lexington-av., 25x100 each.
44TH-ST.—1 lot north side, 275 feet east of Lexington-av., 25x100 feet.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT SPAN OF FAST HORSES, Lacoupe, victoria, road wagon and harness, &c. The property of a gentleman detained in Europe. By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 8th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the private sale No. 52 28th-st.
An elegant span of long-tail black and gray horses, 15 hands, 7 years old, of fine style and action; can trot together in three minutes, are perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness.
Also, an elegant coupe, "C" springs, circular front, built by Miner & Stevens; also, a fine victoria, four springs; light three-quarter wagon, shifting top; one seat-end box wagon; also, one light double harness, one double coupe harness, one single light harness, blankets, &c.
All the above can be seen on Wednesday afternoon, at the stable, from 4 until 5 o'clock P. M.
Sale absolute, without reserve.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.
LOW RENTS!!—ONE YEAR'S RENT WILL pay for one of these lots and secure low rents.
DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell 77 choice building lots in Hudson City, on THURSDAY, March 8, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 83 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; beautifully situated, high, dry and healthy; good improvements; streets and avenues graded and flagged; two car routes to the property from the Hoboken ferries.
Also, 11 lots on Hackensack Plank-road; fine views.
TERMS.—One-fifth per cent. and auction fee down; 40 per cent. March 25; balance, three years.
Maps at Auctioneer's, at Kimmel's, Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., New-York, and at No. 293 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 3 Pine-st.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF THREE VACANT LOTS on south side 65th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., each 25x100 feet 5 inches.
ALSO, TO CLOSE A TRUST,
five lots on south side 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., each 25x100 feet 5 inches, with two three-story brick dwellings; also a frame stable on same, at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.
Maps with further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

NEW-ORLEANS OPERA HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR INVESTMENT.—Sale at auction of the New-Orleans Opera House, situated at the corner of Bourbon and Toulouse sts., with its dependencies, and all and singular the furniture, decorations, scenery, wardrobe and library and other accessories of said Opera House.—By GABRIEL LEAUMONT, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 69 Chartres-st., on THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, at noon, will be sold at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal-st., between Custom and Canal sts., New-Orleans, the splendid building known as the OPERA HOUSE. The portion of ground on which said house is built, fronts the west corner of Bourbon and Toulouse sts., and measures 191 feet 9 inches and 6 inches front on said Bourbon-st., by 190 feet 8 inches and 7 lines front on Toulouse st., all more or less. Said building was erected in 1859, and the cost of the same, with the furniture, decorations, scenery, wardrobe, library, and other accessories, exceeded the sum of $240,000. A complete and detailed inventory of the contents of said opera house is deposited for reference in the office of S. MAGNER, Notary Public in New-Orleans.
TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The purchaser to assume the payment tot two bonds of $1,000 each, subscribed by the New-Orleans Opera House Company, under date of the 1st of June, 1859, and payable on the 1st of July, 1869, the said two bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually by coupons of $40 each on the 1st of July and 1st of January of each year, the first coupon to fall due on the 1st of July next, 1866. The balance of the price of adjudication to be one-third cash in United States Treasury notes, and the balance at credit of one, two, three, four and five years, by equal installments, in notes divided by coupons to suit the vendors; said notes bearing 8 per cent. interest from date until paid, and the whole to be secured by mortgage on the property sold. The building to be kept insured against fire to the amount of the unpaid notes, and the policy transferred to the vendors during the life of said notes, the vendors reserving the privilege to renew yearly said insurance in case of negligence on the part of the purchaser to do, and to deduct immediately from the owner the reimbursement of said premium of insurance, which will be also secured by mortgage on said property; the purchaser also taking the obligation to pay the attorneys' fees in case of foreclosure of the mortgage subscribed by him for the balance purchase of said property, said attorneys' fees not to exceed 5 per cent.
The owners claim being made for the 1st of June next, possession of the same will not be given before that time; but the leases of the stores on the ground floor, amounting to $700 per month, will be transferred to the purchaser from the 1st of April next.
Acts of sale before GOTTSCHALK & WAGNER, Notaries Public in New-Orleans, at the expense of the purchaser, who shall have to pay the United States revenue stamp for said sale.

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY of New-York will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1866, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the Croton Aqueduct Department pipe-yard, foot of East 24th-st., about three hundred and fifty tons pipes, castings, old iron, &c.
Further information may be had by application to the Collector of Gole Revenue, Comptroller's office, Hall of Records.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 24, 1866.
P. S. The above sale is adjourned till TUESDAY, March 13, 1866.

E. FITZGERALD, Auctioneer—Office, No. 7 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 East 31st-st., without reserve, the entire furniture of the three-story house, being used only few months

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE
Of a large assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, &c.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO.
Will sell
On WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 10½ o'clock,
At store No. 44 Cortlandt-st.,
A catalogue comprising almost every variety of the above goods.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
SALE OF OTTO ROSE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
will sell on
THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1866,
at 1 o'clock P. M., at
NO. 36 PINE-ST.,
FIVE CANS TURKISH OTTO ROSE.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouses, No. 3, on New-York-av., between 18th and 19th sts., Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's stores, consisting of

15 lbs. Muriatic Acid,	538 Whitewash Brushes,
10 Adzes, assorted,	4 Bel ows,
102 gulls, Alcohol,	32 Bevels,
4 Anvils,	132 feet Leather Belting,
835 Augers, assorted,	32 feet Rubbet Belting,
382 Axes, assorted,	1,241 Bits, assorted,
30 Broad Axes,	13 Blocks, assorted,
191 Hand Axes,	20 Coffin Boxes,
85 Bails and Chains,	3 Wood Boxes,
14 Pork Barrels,	12 Dredging Boxes,
22 Carpenters' Benches,	1 Draughting Board,
100 Wood Benches,	225 Chair Bottoms,
3 Wash Boards,	125 Chair Backs and Arms,
19 Copper Boilers,	100 Chair Backs,
99 Door Bolts, assorted,	108 Chair Legs,
800 Spring Window Bolts,	3,050 Chair Stretchers,
82 lbs. Borax,	800 Lamp Chimneys,
3,000 Copper Bottoms,	1,000 lbs. Fire Clay,
4 Plumb Bobs,	1,000 lbs. Copper,
6 Circular Boilers,	500 Stove Joints,
4 Steam Boilers,	400 Chairs, assorted,
2 Marking Brushes,	400 Field Desks,
859 Paint Brushes, assorted,	100 Office Desks,
391 Varnish Brushes,	300 Bucket-ears,
203 Dust Brushes,	2,236 Files, assorted,
19 Clothes Brushes,	1,946 Basted Files,
2,081 Chisels, assorted,	10,000 Lighte Glass,
25 lbs. French Chalk,	2,000 Saucepan Handles,
1,620 Pick-handles,	1,284 Chisel Handles,
26,000 pairs Hinges, assorted,	1,544 Axe Handles,
58 Cast-iron Hoppers,	2,000 Window Sash,
25,000 lbs. Iron, assorted,	3,000 gross Screws, assorted,
1,800 Knobs, assorted,	1,100 Shovels, assorted,
1,000 lbs. Lead,	20,000 lbs. Spikes,
2,926 Chest Locks,	1,000 Stove Pipe,
3,506 Cupboard Locks,	2,000 lbs. Cast Steel,
400 Mallets,	700 boxes Tin,
112,000 lbs. Cut Nails,	1,000 Lamp Tubes,
16,000 lbs. Wrought Nails,	105 Chest Iron Traps,
1,000 Frying Pans,	400 yards Silver Tinsel,
8,000 lbs

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

NOUVEAU MONDE, LEMARIE, SATURDAY, Mar. 10.
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE, SATURDAY, April 7.
LAFAYETTE, SURMONT, SATURDAY, April 21.
NAPOLEON III., BOCANDE, SATURDAY, May 5.
VILLE DE PARIS, ——, SATURDAY, May 19.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 14.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 21.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 28.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 4.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 25.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$182 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$172 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CUBA, JAMES STONE, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 9½ o'clock A. M.

The JAVA will sail on the 21st of March.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,987	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,458	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,938	Holt.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, March 10
ERIN.....SATURDAY, March 17
THE QUEEN.....SATURDAY, March 24
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, March 31
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $37 currency.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 87 Broadway.
J. D. NAAR, Acting Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 87 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 14, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....May 12, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....June 9, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....July 7, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S

New line of first-class ocean steamers between New-York and Bremen, via Cowes, leave on the following THURSDAYS:

ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, CHARLES HOYER, Commander, 12th April.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,600 tons, 1,000-horse power, 26th April.
BALTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, 10th May.

The latter not being ready to sail in March, as advertised, (in consequence of want of time for her extensive refittings and new boilers,) the Company have secured for that trip the first-class steamer:

ERICSSON, HOWES, Commander, 2,500 tons, to leave 15th March.

For Bremen, with the United States mail and passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen. The ERICSSON has been newly repaired and her speed considerably increased.

Prices of passage payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin, $105; Second Cabin, $62 50; Steerage, $37 50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY...March 7
CITY OF EDINBURH.....SATURDAY.....March 10
KANSAS.....WEDNESDAY.....March 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....March 17

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$120 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....125 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....135 | Steerage to Paris.....55

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $36.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES.

The Company have engaged the first-class steamer ERICSSON, 2,500 tons, 700 horse power,
HOWBER Commander,
to leave 15th MARCH, for Bremen, having just completed extensive repairs and considerably increased her speed.

Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight and passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United Steam Mail Sidewheel Steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the EAGLE and leave on March 21.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia an ; Florida.

EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picolata.

The favorite side-wheel steamship
SAN SALVADOR,
JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct, from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-street, on SATURDAY, March 10, promptly at 3 o'clock.

Freight received daily and handled carefully.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.

SAN JACINTO follows on SATURDAY, March 17.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU.....Capt. W. B. EATON.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

The favorite and fast side side-wheel steamship
GEN. BARNES,
will leave SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.

All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

Freight at usual rates.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLERTON.

Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

FOR SAVANNAH.

PIONEER LINE.

Cabin passage, $25. Deck, $10.

EVERY THURSDAY.

Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

The new and elegant Steamship
EYBEE,
Capt. J. CROWELL,
will leave Pier 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, March 8.

For freight at lowest rates, or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander; LEO, MERRIL, Commander. The VIRGO is now receiving freight at Pier 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, March 8, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class and reliable steamship
STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Master,
Is now receiving cargo, and will have quick dispatch from Pier No. 14 East River.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.

The steamship RALEIGH will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to Mobile.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when these dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MARCH.

1st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
10th, HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with ST. LOUIS
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$300 to $175.	$125.	$65.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers

A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,

will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
on TUESDAY, March 20 at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. T. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.

Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC SHIP MAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA—THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, on SATURDAY, March 10, at 12 noon.

Freight received as usual.

Bills of lading issued at the pier.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The Coastwise Company will dispatch the superior sidewheel steamer
ALABAMA,
J. LIMEBURNER, Master,
on WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Is now receiving freight.

For passage or freight apply at Company's office, No. 177 West, corner Warren-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st. D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, LA.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
RALEIGH, Capt. G. M. WALKER,
will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The fast-sailing steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. F. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Ag't, No. 54 Wall-st.

Bills lading signed at the office, No. 98 West-st., corner of Cedar.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 o'clock. For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to R. R. CROWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY B. SONDER.....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SONDER,
sails on THURSDAY, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE of first-class steamships.

The elegant and popular side steamship
CHARLESTON, WYMAN, Commander,
is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, March 10.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at noon,
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.,
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINTAND RICHMOND.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
EAGLE, Capt. J. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1866.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,

Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven
AND RED BANK.
THE STEAMER
META,
Capt. WM. F. CONOVER,
will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 8, 11 A. M.	Friday, March 9, 10 A. M.
Saturday, March 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, March 12, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 13, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 14, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 15, 11 A. M.	Friday, March 16, 10 A. M.
Saturday, March 17, 3½ P. M.	Monday, March 19, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, March 20, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, March 21, 9 A. M.
Thursday, March 22, 10 A. M.	Friday, March 23, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 24, 12½ P. M.	Monday, March 26, 12
Tuesday, March 27, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 28, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 29, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 30, 2¾ P. M.
Saturday, March 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, April 2, 7 A. M.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR SALE—TUG S. W. SCHUYLER,
TUG EVERARD PALMER,
PROPELLER COM. H. A. ADAMS,
PROPELLER PUTNAM.

Boats can be examined at Pier No. 16 North River. For full particulars address CASH, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

EXPRESSES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have made arrangements to extend their express lines, on the 1st of June next, west of the Missouri River to Denver and the mining districts of Colorado, and they will be prepared on the 1st of July next to extend their lines to Utah, Montana and Idaho.

They will also be prepared to give through bills of lading by their dispatch line for heavy freight to the above-named points.

C. A. DE WITT.
FEB. 14, 1866. General Superintendent.

MACHINERY.

WINTER'S IMPROVED PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILL, with engines and boilers complete, combining "Lane's Patent Set and Feed Works." The greatest improvement extant. The entire log of any length instantly and unerringly set at both ends at one and the same moment of time by the man attending the saw, labor-saving and time-saving, the capacity of the mill being thereby doubled. Pamphlets furnished. WINTER & CO., No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.—CLUTE BRO'S celebrated portable and stationary high and low pressure steam engines, grist and saw mills, pumps of every description, cotton gins, shafting, gearing, pulleys, &c.; jobbing of all kinds.

JAMES A. ROBINSON,
Fo. 164 Duane-st., corner Hudson-st., New-York.

WANTED—A 42-INCH PAPER-MACHINE AND Dresser, new or second-hand, in good order, for immediate use; also two 36-inch engines, roll with or without curbs. Parties having same please address
G. W. PHILIPS, Philmont, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF MACHINERY OF E. Robinson's Armory, can be seen at No. 226 8th-av., near 23d-st. JAMES W. BOOTH, Assignee.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells you all you wish to know—losses, numbers; prescribes medicines for all diseases, &c.

ASTONISHING—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM PO-land, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, No. 8. Ladies, 50 cents; gents, $1.

RAILROADS.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES!

THE MONTANA AND IDAHO TRANSPORTATION LINE

Give Through Bills Lading to FORT BENTON, HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY, DEER LODGE, BLACKFOOT CITY, and all points in the MINING DISTRICTS.

The steamers of this line, built expressly for the Upper Missouri trade, are very light draught, will take very small cargoes, and be sure to go to Fort Benton in good time.

We are prepared, with trains of our own, to forward promptly all the freight we contract.

The first boat of this line will leave St. Louis about March 10, or as soon as the river is open to Omaha, and the other boats of the line will follow at intervals of about ten days.

The very fast and splendid passenger steamer
FANNY OGDEN
will leave about 1st of April with very little freight, expressly on a passenger trip, and passengers can rely on good accommodations and a quick and pleasant trip.

For freight or passage, apply to J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st., New-York, or JOHN C. COPELIN or JOHN J. ROE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT at foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:30 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch &c.

FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken at LOW RATES on the 4 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City and Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:30 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 6:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

MADAME ROSS

MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 98 West 27th-st.

MADAME ROSS,

MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 98 West 27th-st.

During the months of February, Madame ROSS has treated thirty cases daily, or eight hundred and forty during the entire month, with dyspepsia, rheumatism, female disorder and pulmonic affections; she has made many remarkable cures.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 2 Fifth-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of die Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedy for the cure of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY, No. 2 Fifth-st., Detroit, Mich., and write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence from 8 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M., at his French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggists', No. 152 Chatham-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their money, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES of females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office No. 343 8th-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of counterfeits. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

LADIES SUFFERING FROM PRIVATE diseases can be effectually relieved at the first visit; consultation free; separate rooms; office hours 2 to 3 P. M. Dr. ALLENN, No. 834 Broadway, near 13th-st.

ALL SKIN DISEASES—SCROFULA, OLD ulcers, nervous debility and private diseases, male and female, cured by Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, or no charge. Office No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st. New-York, the only place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEyond REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in less time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years or almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—REMOVAL.—T. B. STEWART has removed his marble and slate mantel warerooms from 274 Canal-st. to 605 6th-av., at the junction of Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TO-NIGHT
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

TO-NIGHT—L'AFRICAINE.
THIS (Tuesday) MARCH 6—EXTRA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF Signor MAZZOLENI.
Last night but one of
L'AFRICAINE,
L'AFRICAINE,
with its original great cast, including
Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
M'lle. ORTOLANI,
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI LORINI, &c.
CONDUCTOR.....CARL BERGMANN
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, March 7.
(Twentieth Subscription Night.)
Second and last time of Donizetti's charming comic Opera,
DON PASQUALE.
DON PASQUALE.
THURSDAY, Opera in Brooklyn, IL TROVATORE.
FRIDAY, Matinee, FIRST NIGHT OF THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
(L'ETOILE DU NORD.)
which will be produced with
NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES, PROPERTIES, INCREASED CHORUS, ORCESTRA, MILITARY BAND, BALLET &c.
SATURDAY—MATINEE at 1—LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Last appearance of Senorita C. POCH.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at all the regular ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 8,
only time this season of Verdi's most popular opera,
IL TROVATORE,
with the same unapproachable cast as performed in New-York.
The sale of RESERVED SEATS and tickets will commence THIS MORNING at the usual ticket offices.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDING,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....MANAGER

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

TWO MATINEES THIS WEEK.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
NIGHTLY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

ROBINSON
will give his principal act
ON A BARE-BACK HORSE,
and introduce the
WONDERFUL CHILD RIDER,
CLARENCE.
All the Equestrians and Acrobats in a programme RESPLENDENT
with
BRILLIANT ANIMATIONS.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
FOR 1866.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY,

Will offer at Retail on MONDAY, a large and well-selected assortment of

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FABRICS,

suitable for the best RETAIL TRADE, at less than market prices.

BLACK SILKS, in every style and make.
MOIRE ANTIQUES and PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS, in all the new shades.
250 pieces CHECK and STRIPE heavy LYONS SILK, from Auction, at $1 25 and upward.
MOURNING GOODS, in great variety, with BLACK SILK and WORSTED GRENADINES, 3-4 to 8-4 wide. ALL SILK do., at great bargains.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

in great variety; also, LACE CURTAINS, from Auction, at old prices before the War.
150 pieces Extra Fine SILK and WORSTED POPLINS, the most desirable article for Spring wear ever imported, at great bargains.
6-4 and 3-4 PLAID and STRIPE VALENCIAS, for Ladies and Children, from 25c. upward, from Auction, very cheap.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, the largest assortment ever offered, at low prices.

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

in great variety, at bargains.
250 pieces PRINTED and PLAIN PERCALES, the handsomest patterns ever exhibited.
AMERICAN and ENGLISH PRINTS and GINGHAMS.

SHAWLS,

FRENCH, CAMEL'S HAIR, PAISLEY, BROCHE, and PLAIDS; the largest assortment ever offered. Also,
REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS, in Black and White.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Whaley, Williams, Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS—Messrs. Ailey, Ames, Baldwin, Beaman, Bergen, Blaine, Boutwell, Brooks, Brownell, Chanler, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Cullom, Davis, Defrees, Deming, Denison, Eldridge, Fink, Goodyear, Grider, Harding of Kentucky, Hill, Hogan, Hubbard of West Virginia, James Humphrey of New York, Kerr, Ketcham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Marshall, McCullough, McRuer, Miller, Morrill, Myers, Newell, Niblack, O'Neill, Pheips, Pike, Price, Radford, Ritter, Rogers, Rousseau, Sawyer, Schofield, Shanklin, shellabarger, Sitgreaves, Sloan, Stillwell, Francis Thomas, Thornton, Trimble, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Wentworth, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Winfield.

PROTECTION OF LOYAL PEOPLE WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF COLOR.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce concurrent resolutions, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives and Senate concurring, That the Constitution of the United States confers on Congress ample power for the protection of the emancipated slaves, and the freedmen in the States recently in rebellion.

Resolved, That in behalf of the loyal American people, the Congress of the United States pledge full and complete protection to all loyal men, irrespective of race or color, residing in the States recently in rebellion, and especially to the soldiers and sailors who served in the Union army and navy, and to this end Congress will demand such guarantees as to them shall seem sufficient before recognizing any of the new State Governments which now are, or which hereafter may be organized, either under the order and direction of the President, or by an independent movement of the people in such State.

Resolved, That the Union party of the nation represented in Congress earnestly desire that all States recently in rebellion shall at the earliest moment consistent with the safety of the National Union be restored to all the privileges, rights and dignities of the States of the American Union which have not been in rebellion, and that so soon as Constitutional State Governments are organized therein, which shall secure by Constitutional provisions the rights of all loyal men, without regard to race or color, and which the people of such States shall have elected men of undoubted loyalty as Senators and Representatives, the Congress of the United States will recognize such government as the Constitutional government of such State.

Resolved, That in addition to the foregoing, Congress will also demand as a condition to the complete restoration of any reorganized State and the admission of any citizen from liability to taxation for the payment of the rebel debt, or the reimbursement either of expenditure incurred by State or local authorities in aid of the rebellion, or for loss incurred by the emancipation of slaves.

The Speaker said, the morning hour having expired the resolutions go over for two weeks from to-day.

RESOLUTION FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION TO ADMIT THE TENNESSEE MEMBERS.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, reported the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That whereas, the people of Tennessee have made known to the Congress of the United States their desire that the Constitutional relations heretofore existing between them and the United States may be fully re-established, and did on the 22d day of February, 1865, by a large popular vote adopt and ratify a constitution of a Government, republican in form and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and a State Government has been organized under the provisions thereof, which said provisions and the laws passed in pursuance thereof proclaim and denote loyalty to the Union, and

Whereas, The people of Tennessee are found to be in a condition to exercise the functions of a State within this Union, and can only exercise the same with the consent of the law-making power of the United States:

Therefore, The State of Tennessee is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America on an equal footing with the other States, upon the express condition that the people of Tennessee will maintain and inforce the provisions of their existing Constitution and laws excluding those who have been engaged in rebellion against the United States from the exercise of the elective franchise for the respective periods of time therein provided for, and shall exclude the same persons for the like respective periods of time from eligibility to office; and the State of Tennessee shall never assume or pay any debt or obligation contracted or incurred in aid of the late rebellion, nor shall said State ever, in any manner, claim from the United States, or make any allowance or compensation for slaves emancipated or liberated in any way whatever, which conditions shall be ratified by the Legislature of Tennessee, or the people thereof, as the Legislature may direct, before this act shall take effect.

The joint resolution was read a first and second time, and on motion of Mr. BINGHAM was recommitted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BINGHAM also presented memorial and testimony in relation to Tennessee, with accompanying documents, and moved that they be printed.

Mr. BROOKS asked what effect an objection would have.

The Speaker said: "Then the question will be submitted to the House."

Mr. BROOKS said that he could not tell whether to object or not until he heard some of it read.

The Speaker—The gentleman has the right to demand the reading.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—He has, unless a majority of the House order otherwise.

The Speaker directed the Clerk to proceed with the reading.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to suspend the rules, so as to dispense with the reading.

After some little skirmishing, the rules were suspended and the reading of the documents dispensed with.

Mr. ROGERS presented a minority report of himself and Mr. GRIDER, and asked that it be read.

Mr. FARNSWORTH objected to the reading of the report, which takes ground that the State of Tennessee is already in the Union and had never been out, and ends with a resolution of the House that the members elected be sworn in. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, stated that Mr. BOUTWELL and himself dissented from the majority report, and that they would file their views hereafter, which he asked leave to have printed. The grounds of their dissent are that the joint resolution does not afford sufficient guarantees of fidelity to the Union and of protection to the freedmen.

Mr. CONKLING moved that any member of the Committee may file his views hereafter, and that they be printed. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

VARIOUS DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.

The Speaker presented a report from the Secretary of the Navy as to the amount paid for advertising, &c., for 1865. Referred to the Committee on Printing. Also a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the Chief Engineer in relation to harbors on the sea and lake coast where public works are erected. Referred to Committee on Commerce. Also a letter in regard to the report of Col. SAWYER, Superintendent of the Wagon Route from Niobrara to Virginia City. Laid on the table.

A DOCUMENT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Speaker also presented the Clerk to read the following letter from the Governor of North Carolina:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 28, 1866.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to you resolutions of the General Assembly of this State, accepting lands donated by the Congress of the United States, by the act passed July 2, 1862, entitled "An act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts." Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina.

Mr. STEVENS—I object to the reception of the paper.

The Speaker—The question is, whether the House will receive it.

Mr. BROOKS—On what ground does the gentleman from Pennsylvania object to its reception.

Mr. STEVENS—I object because we all know perfectly well that we do not recognize, at present, the Government of North Carolina, and I hope the House will be consistent.

Mr. BROOKS—I understand the gentleman to say—

Mr. CONKLING, interrupting, asked whether a debate was in order.

The Speaker—It is not. A majority can receive any paper. The question is on receiving the paper.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked for the yeas and nays on that question.

The yeas and nays being ordered and taken, resulted in a vote of yeas 37, nays 100. So the House refused to receive the paper. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashley of Nevada, Bergen, Chanler, Davis, Dennison, Eldridge, Finck, Goodyear, Grider, Hale, Harding of Kentucky, Hogan, Hubbell of New-York, James Humphrey, Kerr, Kuykendall, Latham, Marshall, McRuer, Newell, Niblack, O'Neill, Pheips, Pike, Price, Radford, Ritter, Rogers, Rousseau, Sawyer, Schofield, Shanklin, shellabarger, Sitgreaves, Sloan, Stillwell, Francis Thomas, Thornton, Trimble, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Wentworth, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Winfield.

NAYS—Ailey, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Backland, Bundy, Clarke, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Defrees, Deming, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Griswold, Harding of Illinois, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Holmes Hill, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kelley, Kelso, Ketchum, Lynch, Lawrence, Marston, McClurg, McKee, Miller, Morris, Moulton, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Schofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spalding, Stevens, Stillwell, Thayer, Fraper, Thomas of Maryland, John L. Thomas of Maryland, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana, Wm. B. Washburne of Massachusetts, Walker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windam, Woodbridge.

INQUIRY ABOUT FUNDS.

Mr. STEVENS offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a statement showing the amount of money now in the United States Treasury, including all sums in the hands of Assistant Treasurers, National Banks, and all other depositaries, designating the amount in each separately, and to report the same to the House.

MORE INFORMATION ASKED FOR.

Mr. STEVENS also offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the House information on the following points: To how many persons worth more than $20,000 each he has issued special pardons, and what are their names; how much property, real, personal and mixed, seized and forfeited as enemy's property, has been taken from the enemies of the Government who claimed to be the original owners; whether such persons had been soldiers in the armies of the so-called Confederate States, or had been giving aid and comfort to the enemy; how much abandoned property that had been taken possession of under act of Congress and had been allotted to freedmen and occupied by them has been ordered to be restored to returning rebels, and the occupants (the freedmen) displaced, stating the particular property thus restored, and by whose order the same was done.

A PRIVATE CLAIM.

Mr. BANKS presented a letter from the Secretary of State relating to a claim presented by the British legation in behalf of the widow of the late ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, a British subject. The letter was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EVENING SESSIONS PROPOSED.

Mr. BLAINE asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution directing that after this date, and until otherwise ordered, the House shall take a recess daily, except on Saturday, at 4:30 o'clock P. M., and reassemble at 7 P. M.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, objected.

Mr. BLAINE moved to suspend the rules, but the House refused.

CANAL LANDS ASKED FOR.

Mr. ELDRIDGE presented the joint resolution of the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsin, for a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Canal. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

PENSION MATTERS.

Mr. PERHAM offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire what further legislation is necessary to prevent the transfer or assignment of the benefit of any pension to brokers or speculators; and in regard to other amendments of the Pension Laws.

RAILROADS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. PRICE, on leave, introduced a bill for the organization of a company to construct a railroad and telegraph from Puget Sound to the Columbia River. It was read twice and was referred to the Committee on the Pacific.

MODE OF SURVEYING.

Mr. HENDERSON, on leave, introduced a bill to authorize a departure from the established mode of surveying in certain cases. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. BRANDEGEE in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Military Appropriation Bill.

Several amendments were adopted, including one offered by Mr. BENJAMIN, to enforce the provisions of the test oath; and one offered by Mr. SCHENCK, appropriating $5,000 for continuing the erection of memorial tablets and mural monuments to deceased officers of the regular army and of volunteers, and for arranging and preserving trophies of war, and for marking with proper inscriptions guns captured during the rebellion.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House, and the Committee next took up the Army Appropriation Bill. The bill appropriates, among other smaller items, for pay of the army, $10,700,000; for commutation of officers' subsistence, $1,650,000; for subsistence in kind of regulars and volunteers, $5,800,000; for regular supplies, Quartermasters' department, $4,134,000; incidental expenses of same, $1,000,000; transportation, $5,000,000.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved the following proviso:

Provided, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used for paying the Illinois Central Railroad Company for transportation of the troops, or the property of the United States, and the Attorney-General of the United States is hereby directed to institute a suit against the said Company in the Circuit Court of the United States in the Seventh Circuit without delay, to recover from said Company any moneys that have been paid to the said Company, by any Department of the Government, for the transportation of the troops or property of the United States, and the said Attorney-General is hereby directed to appear for the United States in said Court and prosecute its interests in the said suit.

This amendment gave rise to a long debate, Messrs. WASHBURNE, (Illinois,) WILLIAMS, WILSON, (Iowa,) SLOAN, HARDING, (Illinois,) and STEVENS in support of it, and Messrs. DAVIS, COOK, FARNSWORTH and WOODBRIDGE in opposition.

Mr. GRINNELL moved to amend by striking out all in reference to the suit for recovery of the moneys already paid.

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The Committee rose to close the debate, and the Military Academy Bill was reported back with the amendments, which were concurred in.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to amend by adding the following:

And provided, moreover, That no part of the moneys hereby appropriated shall be applied to pay or subsistence of any cadet appointed from any State lately in rebellion against the Government, until such State shall have been restored to its original relations with the Union, under and by virtue of an act or joint resolution of Congress for that case made and provided.

Mr. ELDRIDGE called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. SCHENCK desired to modify by inserting the word hereafter, but the previous question having been seconded, Mr. ELDRIDGE objected, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken and resulted, yeas 38, nays 79.

So the amendment was rejected.

At the close of the roll-call there were but a few Republican members voting in the negative, including Messrs. RAYMOND and WASHBURNE, (of Illinois,) but after Mr. WASHBURNE's vote the Republican members commenced to change their votes. The change was principally on the ground that the amendment applied to cadets now in the Institute.

Mr. SCHENCK stated that in drawing up the amendment, the word "hereafter" had been inadvertently omitted, and moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question had been ordered, so that he might supply the omission.

The motion to reconsider was allowed to stand till to-morrow.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS suggested that the Army Appropriation Bill should be considered as having been reported from the Committee of the Whole.

There being no objection, that course was adopted, and the various amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole were concurred in, excepting that in reference to the Illinois Central Railroad, which was reserved for special action.

The first question was on Mr. GRINNELL's amendment to the amendment, which Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, designated as locking the stable door after the horse was stolen. It was rejected—ayes 30, nays 94. The question recurred on Mr. WASHBURNE's amendment.

Mr. FARNSWORTH demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and which resulted—yeas 75, nays 21. So the amendment was agreed to. The Army Appropriation Bill was then passed,

PETITIONS.

Mr. BROOMALL presented the petition of one hundred and nineteen citizens of Chester County, Penn., praying Congress to impose such conditions on the return of the rebel States as shall punish treason, protect loyalty and do away with distinctions on account of race or color; also the petition of one hundred and sixteen citizens of the same place, praying for a change in the Constitution, making the President eligible by direct vote, and enabling Congress to fix the qualifications of electors.

Both were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BROOMALL also presented the petition of citizens of the same place, praying for an amendment of the tariff so as to protect labor to the extent of the difference between the cost of capital and labor here and abroad; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. He also presented a petition for repairs of piers at Marcus Hook, on the River Delaware; referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. KETCHUM presented a memorial of LUDWIG EBERFELD and of GUSTAVUS SIEMAS and ENNIS, of Poughkeepsie, New-York, for such an adjustment of the tariff and internal tax on chemicals as shall not bear oppressively on the American manufacturer. Also of the Buckeye Mower and Reaper for relief from the duplication of taxes. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. DARLING presented a petition of the Assistant Assessor of the Eighth Congressional District of New-York, for increase of pay. Same reference.

Mr. RAYMOND presented a similiar petition from Assistant Assessors of the Sixth District. Same reference. Mr. RAYMOND also presented a memorial of the paper and envelope manufacturers and dealers, and stationers of New-York, against the proposed law in relation to the sale of stamped envelopes. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 5.

Mr. LABAU gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Thirty-fourth-street Metropolitan Market Association.

Mr. BENNETT introduced a bill to release the Female Institute of Buffalo from taxation; also, to incorporate the Buffalo Franciscan Hospital.

Mr. KLINE offered a resolution counseling prudence and moderation in the discussion of public questions affirming perfect liberty of all people of the Union, without distinction of color, asserting the power to pass appropriate laws for the protection of the freedmen from oppression; denying the dogmas that a State can die or secede; in favor of the admission of Representatives and Senators from all the States whenever it shall appear that they are unmistakeably loyal, and can comply with the established tests, and not otherwise; declaring trust in the fidelity of the President to the great principles he was elected to represent, and confident that the Union members of Congress are honestly seeking to establish those principles in wise and prudent action; that in a united Executive and Congress ample security will be found for the protection of the interests, honor and welfare of all classes of the people.

The resolutions were referred to the Select Committee.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the revised statutes relative to the settlement of accounts of testamentary trustees; to amend the revised statutes relative to insolvent proceedings; to increase the annual payments of the New-York Society Library; to provide for the completion of the Champlain Canal; to authorize towns in Columbus and Rensselaer Counties to aid in the construction of the Lebanon Springs Railroad.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 5.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the State Medical Society; also the response of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals in answer to a resolution relative to funds intrusted to the care of his office.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill to incorporate the Rockaway Beech Hotel Company.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To provide for increasing or reducing the number of trustees of religious corporations.

To limit the fare on the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad to three cents a mile.

To amend the insurance act requiring insurance companies to make annual reports by the 1st of April.

To incorporate the North River Savings Bank of New-York.

To amend the act authorizing railroad companies to employ policemen so as to include steamboat companies.

Mr. J. L. PARKER introduced a bill for State aid to the Southern Central Railroad.

Adjourned.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 5.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady at $1 24½@$1 25 for No. 1. CORN dull, at 41c. OATS dull. HIGHWINES quiet. PROVISIONS quiet; small sales Mess Pork at $26. LARD, 17½c. Cumberland Middles, 13½c. HOGS dull; supply average. DRESSED HOGS declined 25c.; sales at $10 50@$11. RECEIPTS, 3,400 bbls. Flour, 13,500 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 900 Hogs, 900 dressed do. SHIPMENTS, 3,500 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 1,100 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 5.

FLOUR and WHEAT dull. PROVISIONS heavy and greatly unsettled. MESS PORK $28. BULK MEATS declined; sales at 11¼c. for Shoulders, 13½c. for Sides and 16¾c. for Hams. LARD 18c.; sales small. WHISKY $2 25, free. Gold 132½.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 5.

FLOUR firm; Howard Superfine $8 12½@$8 62½. WHEAT—sales unimportant; prime White quoted at $2 70@$2 85. CORN inactive; Mixed, 65c.@68c.; fair to prime White, 70c.@73c. OATS dull at 47c.@49c. MESS PORK inactive at $28@$28 50. BACON dull and rather heavy. SUGAR unsettled and tending downward. WHISKY offered at $2 28@$2 30

THE RIO GRANDE.

The Late Murders Accounted For—Gen. Wright's Excellent Administration of Affairs—Gen. Pedro Mendez Killed—The French Naval Commander Suspended for Not Firing at the Bagdad Pillagers—News from the Interior.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Crescent, Feb. 26.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Sunday, Feb. 11, 1866.

The robberies and murderous outrages which were so frequent in and around Brownsville previous to and at the time of my arrival, have perceptibly abated, the military have come to the aid of the civil authorities, and the town being now patroled nightly.

The assassination of young BARMESTER, of Capt. COOK, of Gen. WRIGHT's courier, and the wounding and maltreatment of others, it now appears, plainly enough, (though none of the guilty parties have been arrested,) was all done by parties implicated in the Bagdad murders and robbery, who endeavored thus to prevent or weaken testimony which was to be given before the military court at Brazos.

Since his accession to the command of this border district, (I am speaking, of course, of the United States side of the river,) Gen. WRIGHT has shown a laudable disposition to straighten up and regulate affairs; so much so, indeed, that he is complimentarily spoken of by the ultra Imperialists of the Mexican side, whose common pastime for some time past, and especially since the Bagdad affair, has been to abuse the United States Government and its officers and troops on this frontier. The General had his headquarters for awhile at Brownsville; now he has tranferred them to Brazos.

Nothing has as yet been made public of the military inquiry into the Bagdad affair.

On this, the Mexican side of the river, news comes in by driblets, showing the desperate determination and bravery of the Liberals, and their almost continual defeat by the superior and well-sustained forces of the Imperial Government.

The sum total of the late war news from the interior is, that the Imperialists are slowly, but steadily, driving back the Liberals wherever they meet them, and still more firmly establishing the Maximilian Empire.

Gen. PEDRO MENDEZ, an Imperialist leader, who lately cleared the country back of Tampico, and restored free travel and communication to the population of a large district of country, has since been killed in an engagement with the Liberals further in the interior, the news of which reached here yesterday.

I may mention as an interesting item, stated here to be authentic, that Marshal BAZAINE, the French Admiral, has suspended the commander of the man-of-war *Desjardin* or *Typhone*, or some such name, for not opening fire upon the troops or persons in United States uniform who crossed the Rio Grande to the pillage of Bagdad; his orders having been to fire instantly upon any United States troops that might undertake the passage of the river.

The Austrian and other troops stationed in this city are remarkably well-behaved, and give the citizens no cause of complaint.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Feb. 27.

The latest news received from the interior of Mexico, announces the passing through Monterey of Imperial forces of Count BASAINE, on their way to Matamoras. Among them were about 500 men of the Foreign Legion. The arrival of these troops has rendered the population of Monterey somewhat calmer, and those who left Monterey when the French troops left, are going back daily.

The above-mentioned troops on their way to Matamoras, where they will soon arrive, are under the command of Gen. LOPEZ, of MEJIA's Division.

From the report of Col. TINAJERO, the loss sustained by the Imperialists, in the attack against Monterey, on Thursday, amounts to three officers and thirty-two enlisted men wounded: one officer and seventeen men killed; two officers and ninety men taken prisoners. These numbers are a proof of the vivacity of the attack; the energetic resistance made by the Imperialists—saved only by the arrival of the French troops.

The death of Gen. MENDEZ, and of several members of his staff, is confirmed.

We learn that the garrison of Bagdad is now of 250 Austrians, 50 Mexicans, and the steamer *Adonis* along the shore.

The steamer *Tyaiphone* left for Vera Cruz, where, it is reported, transports are now on the point of starting for Bagdad with 1,000 troops.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Thursday next. *Part II.*—Held by Justice FOSTER in the General Term Room. Court opens at 10 A. M.—Nos. 660, 1194, 1202, 216, 1218, 1230, 1056, 1330, 260, 1008, 1044, 890, 240, 262, 376, 388, 336, 432, 434, 466. *Part III.*—Held by Justice MASON. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 73 Duane-street—Nos. 332, 680, 421, 544, 930, 919, 1011, 1039, 860, 872, 922, 742, 746, 812, 998, 852, 1103, 13, 157.

SPECIAL TERM SUPREME COURT—Adjourned on March 5, without day.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Held by Justice GARVIN.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 1743, 1351, 1755, 1903, 1779, 1475, 2437, 385, 2631, 4749, 1477, 1385, 5043, 4925, 1567. *Part II.*—Held by Justice MONELL—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 1572 2156, 5024, 2158, 3810, 2378, 2380, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2392, 2396, 2412, 2368, 2330.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Held by Judge DALY—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 1826, 805, 1144, 950, 1427, 1119, 1157, 925, 765, 1301, 1376, 372, 1307, 840, 1298. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Thursday next at 11 A. M., at which time Jurors will be required to attend.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Shipowners' Lien for Freight—Destination—Claim for Demurrage, without Stipulation in Contract of Affreightment—Is a Contract to Deliver Taken Subject to all Existing Embarrassments in the Course of Trade?

Hemon U. Strong, appellant vs. *A quantity of wheat, late the cargo of the Schooner Convoy, and claimants.*—This was an action to inforce a lien against the schooner *Convoy* for freight, damages in the nature of demurrage and insurance.

The cargo was shipped on board the schooner at Chicago, where the master executed a bill of lading which provided for the payment of freight and charges "upon the *actual and complete* delivery of the goods and freight to the consignees or their assigns." The consignees were Carrington & Preston, (the claimants in the action,) at Oswego, New-York, and the wheat was to be delivered there *via* Welland Railway from Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie, thence by sail or steam vessel to Oswego."

The schooner arrived at Port Colborne on the 29th of August, 1860, and the master reported at the office of the Welland Railway, and, by letter, to them, and informed the agents having charge of the railway and the elevator that he was ready to discharge his cargo. There were then twelve or thirteen vessels in port with cargoes to discharge, which had arrived in advance of the *Convoy*, and the agents replied that they would discharge the *Convoy's* cargo in its turn, according to arrival. The next morning the master made another application to the agents, and received a similar answer. Thereupon he set sail for Buffalo, and arriving there on the 31st, discharged his cargo, storing it at the Hatch elevator.

On the 1st of September, the libelant, as owner of the *Convoy*, telegraphed to the claimants at Oswego as follows: "Obliged to store cargo *Convoy* in the Hatch elevator in this city, (Buffalo;) shall libel cargo for freight demurrage at Port Colborne, and freight and charges here, unless settled immediately. Answer." This was the first information sent to the consignees relative to the cargo. There was telegraphic communication between Port Colborne and Oswego, but no dispatch was sent from there to the consignees by the master. On the 3d of September, the consignees sent their attorney to Buffalo to see about the cargo, and on his arrival the attorney claimed that the libelant had no right to take the cargo to Buffalo and store it there; but, to settle the affair, he offered to pay the libelant the freight and $50 or $100 in addition. The libelant declined to receive it, but insisted upon the freight and over $300 in addition.

No settlement being effected, the libel was filed on the 6th of September, the claimants giving the ordinary stipulation under the act of Congress, which was approved and delivered to the Marshal. The libelant still retained the order, and the claimants were obliged to replevy their wheat in the State Courts.

On the trial, the claimants proved that if the *Convoy* had remained at Port Colborne she would have been unladen on the 4th of September, in her regular order, and that the Railway Company did everything in their power to dispatch business, and discharge cargoes as fast as the capacity of their elevator and road would permit; that at this time there was an unusual number of vessels to be unladen, an unusual amount of grain to be landed on the road and at the elevator. There were not any other facilities for unloading vessels at Port Colborne than this elevator, nor any other place of storage, and Buffalo was the nearest port.

The amount of the claim, freight money to Port Colborne, demurrage on detention, and freight from Port Colborne to Buffalo, was $1,678 30; and a further claim for elevating cargo, storage, commissions and insurance, which, as stated in the libel, would not exceed $1,000. The cause was tried in the District Court of the Northern District of New-York, and a decree was entered in favor of the defendant as in the action; appeal was taken by the appellant here to the Circuit Court, where the decree was affirmed. The Court, NELSON, J., said:

The contract of the bill of lading provided for the shipment of the wheat from Chicago to Port Colborne, Canada, where, as is apparent from the face of the bill, as well as from the course of trade, it was to be received and forwarded to its destination at Oswego. The shipment to Port Colborne is a distinct contract especially provided for, and on delivery of the cargo there the freight was earned. Although it is not distinctly shown in the proof, yet it is doubtless the fact that this freight is advanced to the master by the railroad, the succeeding carrier, and the whole of the freight paid by the consignee at Oswego, the port of destination. Indeed this may be inferred from the the testimony of Townsend, the Clerk of the railway office, who says it was the custom to telegraph as soon as vessels arrived. We had to get money to pay freight.

The question in the case is as to the duty of the vessel in the discharging of the cargo at Port Colborne, the terminus of the voyage and place of delivery. Was she justified in carrying her freight to Buffalo? We think not. The course of the trade from Chicago to Oswego, or down the lakes *via* Welland Railroad, is well established and understood, and all parties concerned in the shipment must have known that on the arrival of the vessel at Port Colborne the only means of discharge and receipt of the cargo by the carrier from thence by the Welland Railroad, was by the use of its elevators. The master had been frequently at this port and was familiar with its condition and course of business, and if he had not been, he would, in contemplation of law, have been chargeable with this knowledge. He, therefore, knew that the usage of the port, from the necessity of the case, was to discharge each vessel in its turn, and that he would be entitled to no preference over others, and if he was not willing to submit to the course of trade and usage of the port, he should have declined accepting the shipment. By accepting and engaging to carry and deliver the cargo at the port, he assumed that duty subject to all the existing embarrassments and delays attending the trade which were common to all vessels engaged in it. This course of trade is too well established and fixed from the condition of the port and attendant facts, to admit of any change except where there is the most express proof to the contrary; none such appears in the case. This is not the case of the arrival of a vessel at her port of destination in the absence of the consignee or any agent to receive the cargo, or place to land it in security, which might well justify a withdrawal to the nearest port for relief. Here was agent and place ready to receive it in due course of the trade.

From that affirmance the appellant brings the case to this Court, claiming that there was a charter party in the case, which may be by parol, and which controls, and which the Court below erred in excluding; that the charter party contained the actual contracts between the parties, and that the bill of lading signed by the master was a mere memorandum; that the bill of lading will be disregarded and amended according to the actual contract made between the parties, irrespective of the question whether the contract was a charter party; that by the provisions of the bill of lading itself, taken in connection with explanations offered of the word "*via*," and the circumstances of the case, and the character of the vessel, it appears that the contract was to carry to Port Colborne, and there the ship-owner should earn and be entitled to receive his freight; that it being established that the vessel was only compelled to carry to Port Colborne, and only responsible for carriage thus far; and it being conceded for this purpose that there was there completed a delivery of the cargo from the vessel, it follows that, as the ship-owner did all he could to make a complete delivery, and the owner of the cargo not being there to receive the property, the ship-owner had, in legal effect, made a complete delivery, and was entitled to receive freight; that the ship-owner is entitled in some way to be reimbursed for the damages suffered on account of the delay; that a lien exists on the cargo for all damages growing out of a breach of the contract of affreightment, for the ship is bound to the cargo and the cargo to the ship. The owner of the cargo has a lien on the ship for a breach of the contract of affreightment, caused by delay in delivering the property. The ship-owner has a lien on the cargo for his right to earn freight, (for his lien is the maratime lien of a ship-owner, and not the common-law lien of a carrier)and for many otherthings, as for instance a general average contribution,as he has also a lien for the breach of the contract of affreightment caused by the cargo-owner's neglect to receive the goods he has contracted for in a reasonable time; that the libelant in this case acted in accordance with the proved customs of the ports on the western lakes; that whatever else may be thought, this is plain, that the libelant could recover his freight.

The appellees respond first, that the amount sought to be recovered, as stated in the libel, is not sufficient to confer jurisdiction on this Court, to ascertain the appeal; to confer jurisdiction the libel should *show affirmatively* that the amount for which a recovery is claimed *exceed two thousand dollars*. That it *may* exceed that amount is not sufficient to give the court jurisdiction. In the second place, the bill of landing was signed by the master of the vessel and connot be varied or contradicted by oral evidence in those respects where it operates as a contract between the parties; those parts which operate as *receipts*, such as statements of the conditions of the property shipped, only are open to explanations by oral evidence. Third, the libelant is not, by the bill of lading, entitled to his freight and charges until the "actual and complete delivery of the cargo to the consignees or their assigns." The only consignees named in the bill of lading are the claimants at Oswego. Fourth, the libelant, if his right to demand the payment of his freight at Port Colborne had been secured by the contract, was not justified in bringing the cargo to Buffalo and putting it in store there. In that event, the ship-owner, according to law, does not entitle the libellant to his freight. There is not any proper excuse shown for not delivering the property at Port Colborne, nor would the acts done there entitle the libelant to the payment of his freight. Fifth, if the cargo could not have been stored at Port Colborne, a communication should have been sent from there to the shipper or consignees, and instructions should have been asked.

In no case, under the circumstances disclosed, had the libelant any right to take the cargo to Buffalo and store it there. Sixth, the libelant is not entitled to demurrage, as such, without a stipulation therefor in the contract of affreightment. An action on the case may be maintained to recover damages arising out of unreasonable detention of a vessel at the port of delivery; but such damages would not be a lien on the cargo. They do not flow from the breach of the contract of affreightment. Seventh—If the libelant is entitled to payment of the freight to Port Colborne, but not to damages by way of demurrage, as a condition to a complete delivery of the cargo, then his refusal to receive the amount offered by the agent of the consignees, and to deliver the cargo, was a conversion of the cargo, which forfeited his lien.

George B. Hibbard for appellants; John Ganson for appellees.

Prize—Blockade—Presumption Based on Destruction of Ship's Papers—Will the Destruction by the Master Prejudice the Rights of the Owner of the Cargo?

The United States vs. *The Schooner Josephine, cargo and claimant.*—The schooner *Josephine*, laden with 322 bales of cotton and a quantity of stores, was captured off Ship Shoal Lighthouse, on the coast of Louisiana, July 28, 1862, and was brought into the port of Philadelphia, and was there libeled, and as to the ship condemned without a claimant. The cargo was subsequently condemned on trial, it appearing that the master caused the destruction of the ship's papers upon her capture, which was adjudged to be good ground of presumption of guilt; and it also appearing that the cargo had run the blockade of the coast, although it claimed to have sailed from New-Orleans, and some time after that port was in the possession of the United States forces and the blockade raised.

Paul Queyronze claimed, on behalf of the real owner, alleged to be a subject of the Emperor of France, and to be a resident of that country, and alleged that the ship was loaded in New-Orleans by him as agent of the owner, one Laplante, and that she awaited the opening of the port by the Government to sail for Bordeaux; that while so awaiting, and about four days before the capture of that port, the rebel Governor gave orders for the destruction of all the shipping in the harbor to keep it from falling into the hands of the United States forces, and that the *Josephine* was then run into Bayou Chene, and there lay concealed for some time, but was finally compelled to leave in consequence of a rumor that she was about to be destroyed by order of command; that she then started toward the mouth of the Mississippi, expecting to fall in with a blockading vessel and obtain leave to sail, but while thus on her way she was captured. The appeal to the Circuit resulted in an affirmance of the judgment, and the case was then brought here.

The grounds of the appeal are, that there was really no blockade existing at the time of the capture; that New-Orleans fell into the possession of the Government on the 1st of May, and that the President's proclamation opened the port from and after the 1st of June following, and that the capture was not made until nearly two months later; that the claimant represented an owner who was a subject of, and resided in, France, and that no hostile character could therefore be impressed on the cargo on account of the owner's residence in the enemy's country; that the destruction of the ship's mail by the master could not operate to prejudice the rights of the owner of the cargo—for the carrying of a mere private mail, one which does not contain dispatches of the enemy, it will not subject either vessel or cargo to confiscation; and even if seized in consequence of such an act, the cargo will not share the fate of the ship where its owners have not participated in the offence.

The Government takes the ground that the destruction of the ship's papers is legal presumptive proof of guilt, and that it is the best evidence that the statements of claimant as to ownership are not true. The theory of the Government is that the cargo belonged to the owner or owners of the vessel, and that the master of the vessel was one of the owners. It is also submitted that as the ship left New-Orleans, by the admission of the claimant, four days before the possession of the city by our forces, they had been striving from that time forth until capture to escape from all parties through the blockade, and that the blockade of the coast where the ship was captured had not ceased.

The Court, per opinion of the Chief-Justice, affirmed the decree of the